

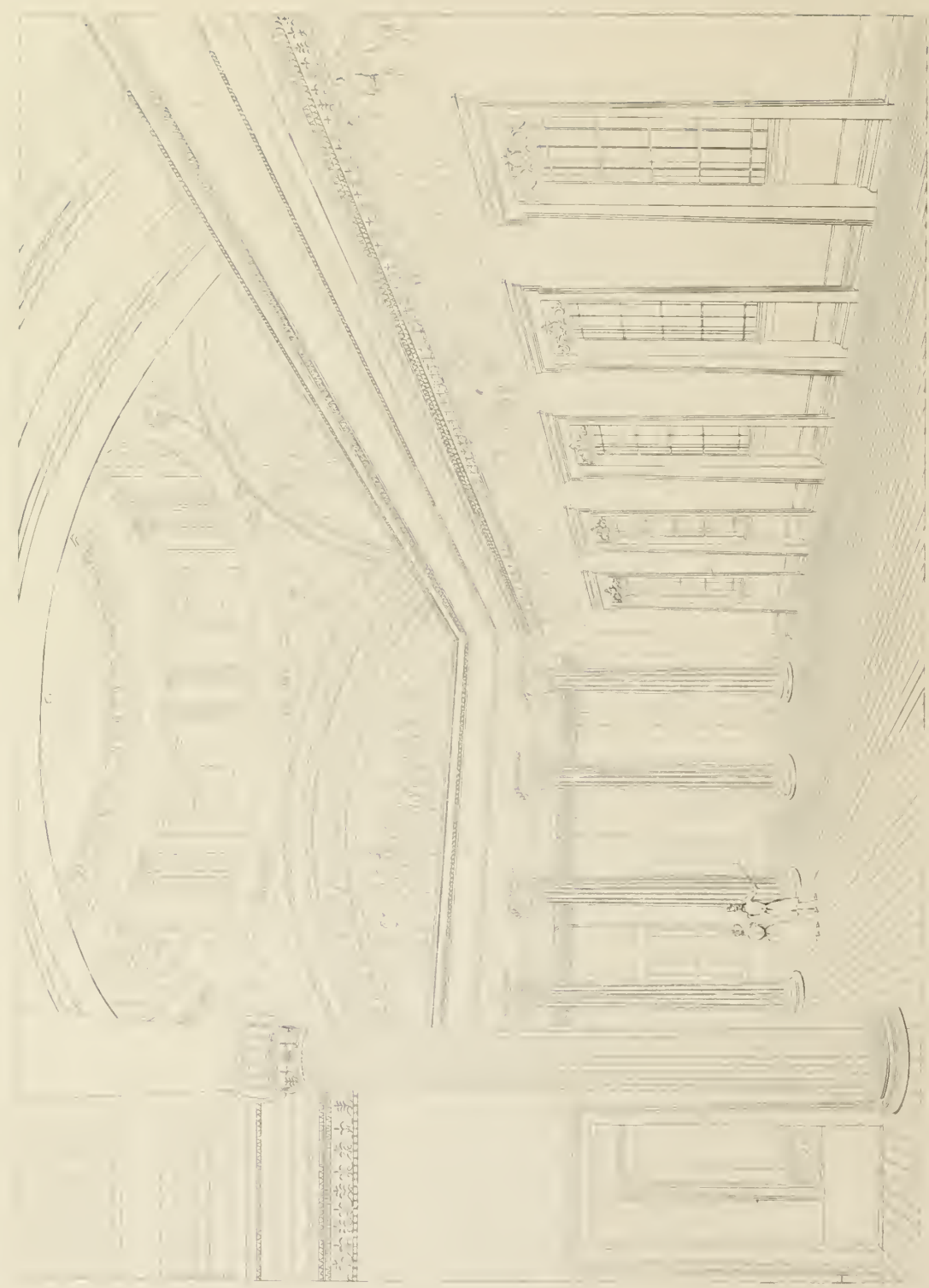
GOODWIN'S
RURAL
ARCHITECTURE



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THE INTERIOR OF THE TEMPLE OF VENUS AND ADONIS, AS DRAWN BY THE ARCHITECT, 1764. (See Plate I. of the same work.)



THE TEMPLE OF VENUS AND ADONIS, AS DRAWN BY THE ARCHITECT, 1764. (See Plate I. of the same work.)

PLATE I.

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE,

BEING A

SERIES OF DESIGNS

FOR

MANSIONS, VILLAS, RECTORY HOUSES, PARSONAGE HOUSES, BAILIFF'S LODGE,
GARDENER'S LODGE, GAME-KEEPER'S LODGE, PARK GATE LODGES, ETC.

IN THE

GRECIAN, ITALIAN, AND OLD ENGLISH STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE,

WITH

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE APPROPRIATE CHOICE OF SITE;

THE WHOLE DESIGNED WITH STRICT REFERENCE TO THE PRACTICABILITY OF

ERECTION,

AND WITH DUE ATTENTION TO THE IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION

OF UNITING

ELEGANCE, CONVENIENCE AND DOMESTIC COMFORT WITH ECONOMY;

THE WHOLE BEING THE RESULT OF UPWARDS OF THIRTY YEARS PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE.

WITH

ACCURATE ESTIMATES APPENDED TO EACH DESIGN.

BY

FRANCIS GOODWIN,

ARCHITECT.

VOL. I.

THIRD EDITION.

LONDON:

HENRY G. BOHN, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

1850.

INTRODUCTION.

EVERY thing that savors of the rural economy of great household establishments of olden times, is congenial to all persons of enlightened sentiment, or good taste, whatever may be their rank, or whatever their pursuits. A succession of ages has wrapped almost all the concerns of by-gone days in those pleasurable sensations, which, associating with the habits of our forefathers, give birth to that species of mental delight which constitutes the main charm of poetry ; or sentiments that almost all are capable of feeling, but which few have been able to describe.

To those imbued with such feelings, and happily of that enlightened class the number of late is greatly increased, the architectural designs in this work are particularly addressed.

For many ages previously to the seventeenth century, our chronicles in recording the social history of the people, shew the great attention which was paid to religious and civil public architecture ; and it appears, that the talents and skill of the architects were no less carefully applied to the domestic department of the art ; hence, that variety, and pictorial character which abounds in the remaining dwellings erected for the monks and nuns, in the conventional buildings ; and in the domiciles of the respective colleges, in our ancient universities. The customs and habits of the people were in character with these structures ; all was social, hospitable, and delightful to the imagination. It is evident, that

our forefathers felt united in their habits of life, what is now understood, under the general attributes of the picturesque. Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspeare, and all the best amongst our early poets, were sensible of this; their works abound in pictorial description, and hence the popularity of these distinguished writers; for every one is prone to read a lively description of things, on the existence of which they dwell with delight.

It was in the indulgence of this taste, that the architect of old, designed the cathedral, the monastery, the college, the town-hall, the market-house, the market-cross, the village church, and even the parsonage house; each being studied and wrought in the character and style admirably suited to its intended purposes, touching the sentiment comprehended in the picturesque. From the age of James I., almost all the interest that had so long existed for this species of national architecture was no more; for the manners and customs of the people changed with the civil war of Charles I. The hospitality of the baronial halls, and the rural sports and pastimes so prevalent heretofore, were fast declining, and have since entirely ceased.

We have at length arrived at an epoch, when the pictorial sentiment is rekindled, and the Old English architecture it is hoped, may become once more, a marked feature of Modern National Taste.

In the work will be found, Perspective Views, Elevations, and Plans, from the Mansion and Villa, down to the humble Cot, in all the intermediate grades, and in every legitimate style of Domestic Architecture, as practised in the present age.



Front Elevation





THE HOUSE OF LORDS, WESTMINSTER, AS IT APPEARED IN 1840.

GAME-KEEPER'S LODGE.

DESIGN No. 1.

ONE of the principal objects of this work, is that of rendering the respective structures characteristic of the purposes for which they are designed, as well as with particular attention to the general ornament of the demesne in which they are to be erected; as nothing is more pleasing in the view of an estate, than meeting on every occasion, that fitness, and order, which evince, that the proprietor not only maintains elegance, convenience, and social enjoyment beneath his own roof, but equally extends his beneficence and good taste, by providing convenience, and domestic comfort for all his dependants, not immediately inmates of the household.

The head game-keeper being a servant of trust, should be eligibly lodged; though his tenement is too often situate in an obscure part of the estate, where it is not to be seen but by those visitors, who ramble amongst the most sequestered parts. This is not good economy, as such obscurity is apt to engender low habits, and induce indifference to cleanliness. A house thus *hidden*, moreover, is likely to become the haunt of such a class of associates, at the game-keeper's, as should have no shelter on a gentleman's estate. Hence, a comfortable dwelling, sufficiently visible at all times, is likely to produce and encourage habits of order, and a desire for good reputation, the advantages of which are no less beneficial to the master, than to the servant, and being thus mutual, the one knows the value of a trust-worthy dependant, and the other finds it his interest to keep his place.

It is recommended not to erect the game-keeper's lodge, as too commonly heretofore, on a site immediately surrounded by wood, as experience has proved, that such situations engender disease, particularly during the fall of the leaf. It was very common until of late, for the game-keeper and the whole of his family to be subject to a malignant fever, in the autumn of every succeeding year.

This Lodge, *as it would* appear when fenced with a neat railing, surrounding a small garden kept in order, and adorned with shrubs, would be regarded as an agreeable rural feature on any estate.

The estimate for this DOUBLE LODGE, for two game-keepers, or peasants, amounts to £143. for each cottage. In some parts, where stone quarries are near, they may be erected for a less sum.

BAILIFF'S LODGE.

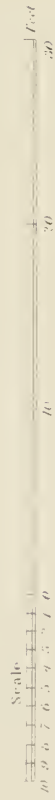
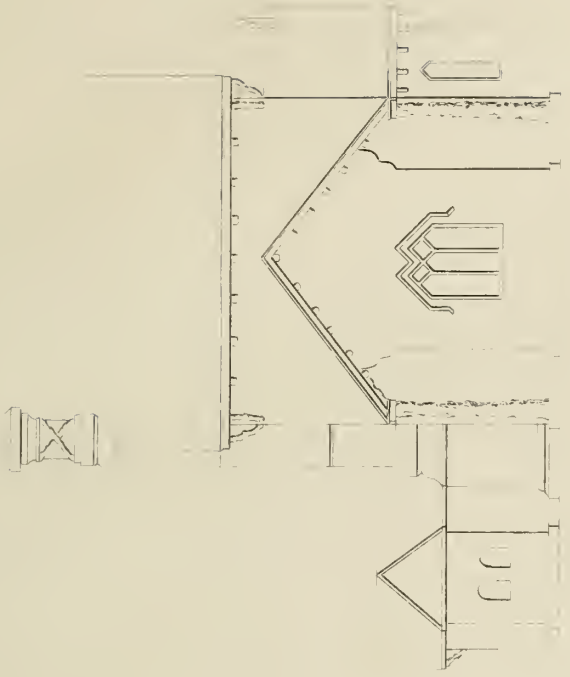
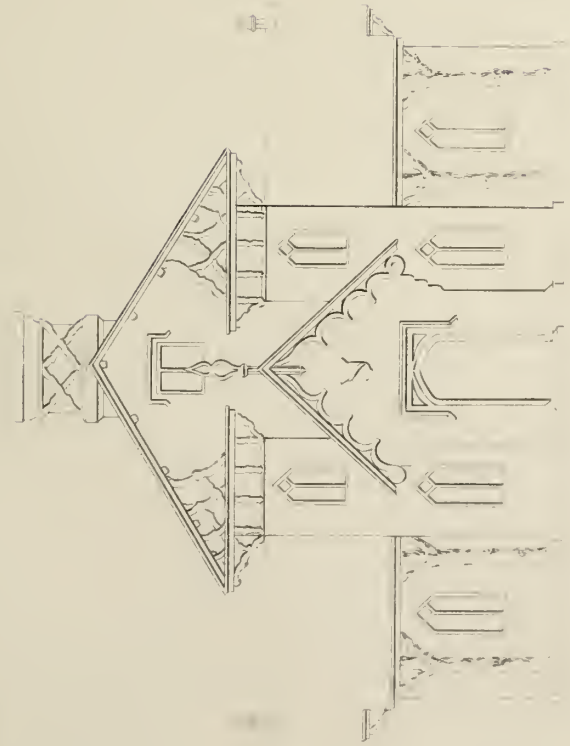
DESIGN No. 2.

To noblemen or gentlemen, extensive land-owners, the bailiff being a person of importance on the establishment, it is usual to provide for him a residence compatible with his respectability. The Lodge designed for this officer, is in appearance and accommodation suitable in every respect.

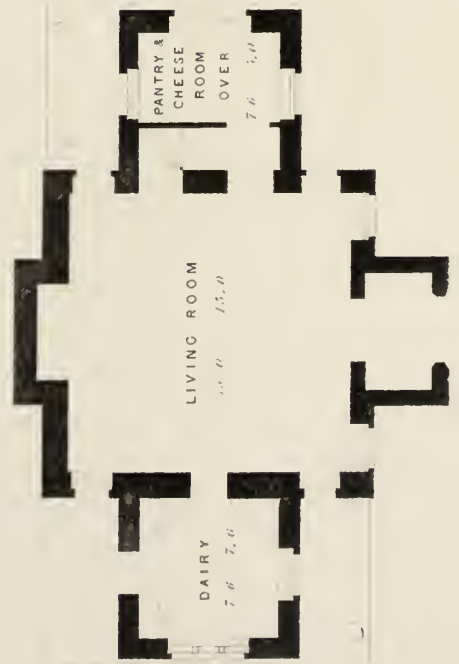
This Lodge would become a still more picturesque object, if surrounded by a dwarf fence, with shrubs judiciously planted, and not of too high a growth.

The estimate for this Bailiff's Lodge, which might be erected for a Forester's or Park Gate Lodge, amounts to £480.





PICGERY





PARK-GATE LODGE.

DESIGN No. 3.

THERE are few architectural features of a great and well appointed private demesne, that demand more taste and skill of the architect, than in the designing of a Gate Entrance to a forest or park. It is said of things generally, that “first impressions are strong;” this axiom applies to the subject in question, for the impression received on entering an estate, whether it be laid out as a park, or in pleasure grounds, excites anticipations, either favorable or unfavorable, proportioned to the appearance of grandeur or meanness, good style, or bad style, in the structure at the entrance. If it be well designed, the visitor at once thinks highly of the taste of the proprietor, and is accordingly predisposed to view all that is to be seen favorably; whilst, on the contrary, if he meets with a mean, or tasteless structure at the first step, he is naturally prepared to condemn; for expecting nothing worthy of admiration, his mind is made up to be displeased with every thing that presents itself. It may be said to the credit of many of our contemporary architects, that in the erection of park entrance gates, they have manifested a knowledge of fitness, and a propriety of design, very superior to what is usually found in works of former professors of the art; for almost all the old park entrance-lodges are massive, heavy structures, more appropriate to gates that lead to the gloomy recesses of a prison, than openings to the cheerful regions of a park, admitting an extensive view, through enriched pallisades, with gates of ornamental open iron-work, inviting the traveller to ramble amidst the delightful prospect.

Of this character the Park-gate Lodge is intended as an example. It is designed to suit the localities of the site; namely, for one of the entrances to the extensive, and romantic region of Lissadel, the seat of Sir Robert Gore Booth, Baronet, situate within a short distance of the beautiful bay of Sligo.

Estimate for erecting this Park Entrance upon SIR ROBERT GORE BOOTH'S demense, £780.

GARDENER'S LODGE.

DESIGN No. 4.

THE head-gardener is another member of an extensive household, holding a place of considerable trust, who, if he be well skilled in the horticultural art, must of necessity be a man not unknowing in various branches of natural philosophy ; one indeed with whom the family of his employer may with advantage, occasionally converse.

As the study of botany is not only a scientific, but a delightful pursuit, it is likely that the female members of the family may frequently visit the garden and green-house ; and as our climate in the spring is commonly subject to sudden changes, from sun-shine to rain, the gardener's lodge should be so constantly neat and orderly, as to afford the means of warmth and shelter to the ladies. In the Lodge, moreover, should be a small botanical library, with a desk and drawing materials, that those who cultivate flower painting might copy from such rare, or tender plants, as could conveniently be brought from the green-house, and returned without detriment. The gardener on these occasions would be at hand to afford the botanical amateurs much valuable information as they proceed in their studies.

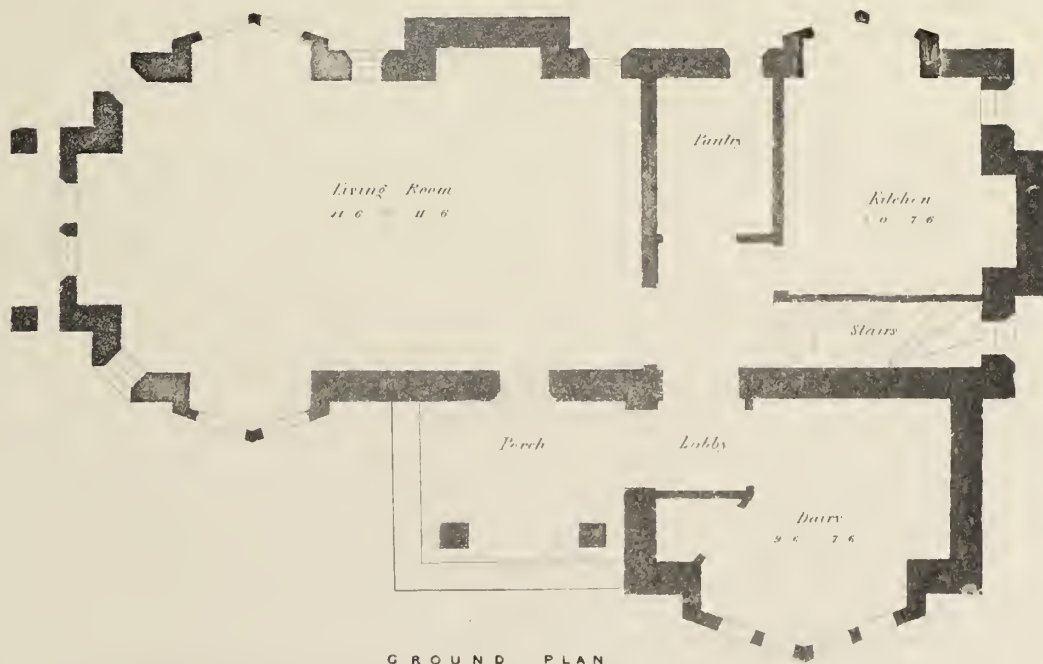
The estimate for erecting a Gardener's Lodge, fitted up in a neat and appropriate manner, £660.



A CARDNERS LODGE.



ELEVATION OF GARDENERS LODGE.

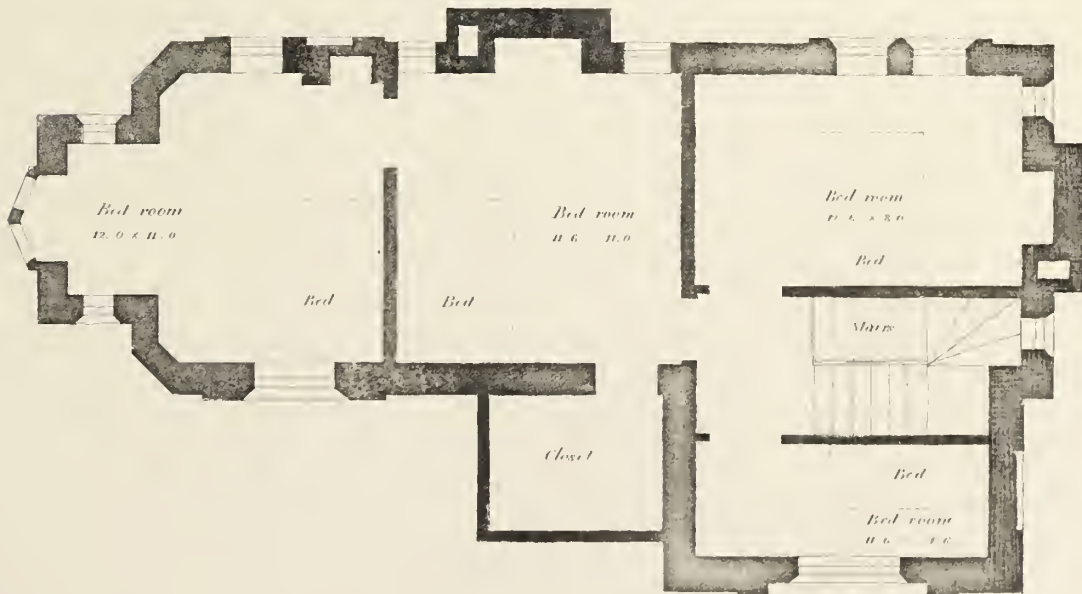


GROUND PLAN

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 11 12



GARDENERS LODGE



CHAMBER PLAN





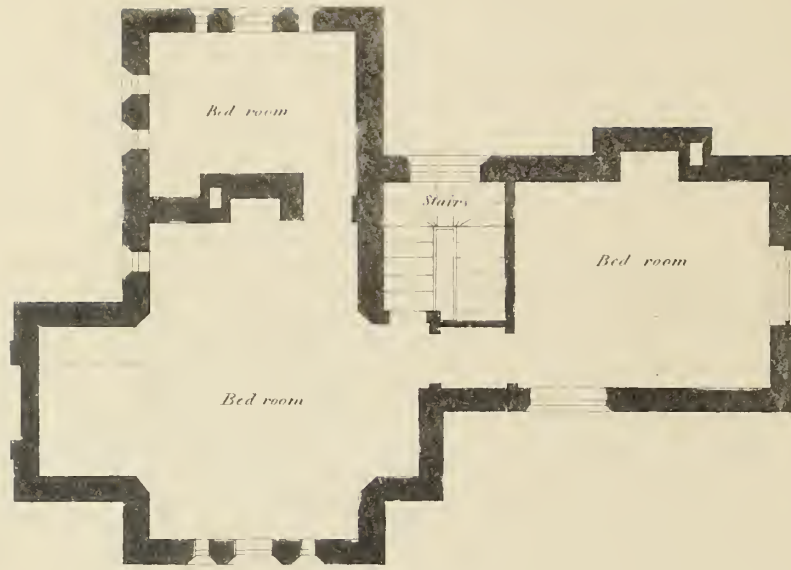
PARSONAGE HOUSE

intended for a small living

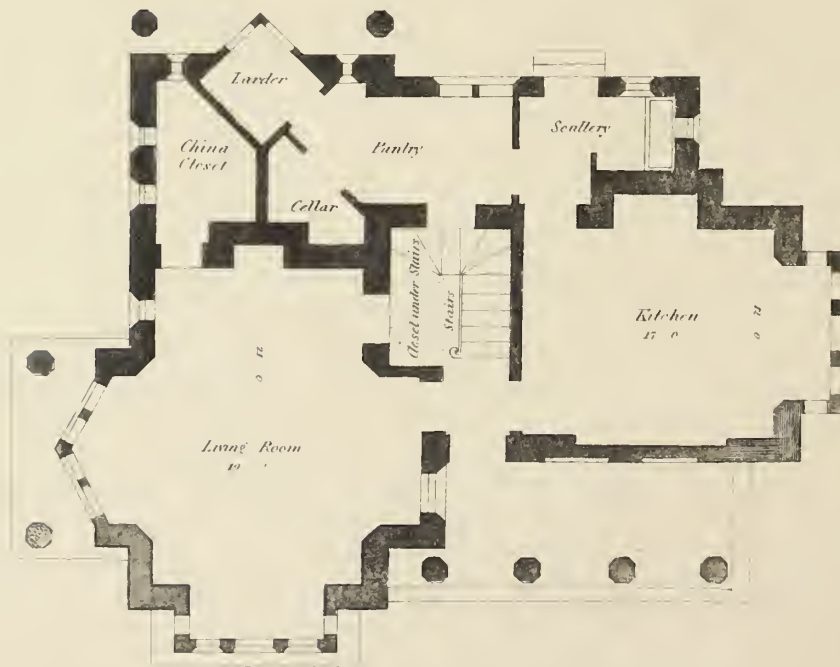


PRINCIPAL FRONT.

0 5 10 20 30 feet



CHAMBER PLAN



GROUND PLAN



PARSONAGE HOUSE.

DESIGN No. 5.

THERE is no term, perhaps, by which to designate a particular structure, that at once excites in the cultivated mind more pleasing associations, than that of the "*Parsonage House*;" a domicile indeed, which seems sanctified to our best feelings, in the very name; for recurring to our earliest impressions, we still cherish the idea, that the Parsonage is the *Mansion of Peace*: such indeed it was intended to be, and such it really is, when inhabited by a pious minister, possessing a competency, who doing his duty in the wisdom and meekness of his holy mission, lives peaceably and happily in the midst of his congregation.

The architect is seldom at a loss for a site whereon to erect the residence of a parish priest, for, his legitimate home, is near the House of God; hence, wherever there is an ancient church, and what provincial parish is without one? there almost certainly will be found a rural, and desirable site for a parsonage.

For civil purposes, public or private, the palace, mansion, or villa; the town-hall, exchange, or senate-house; the Greek, Roman, or Italian styles are universally admitted to be applicable; but for all ecclesiastical purposes, our native architecture is most congenially employed. How repugnant to our long cherished associations, excited on beholding the lofty arched windows, and richly carved pinnacles, of our ancient cathedrals, abbeys and churches, are the unornamented brick walls, and sash windows of many modern structures, erected for places of worship, is obvious, from the observations which are made even by the unlearned in art, when viewing such tasteless buildings.

This Parsonage is designed in the cottage style, blended with the more imposing style of architecture which flourished in the middle ages, and accompanied with such small deviations and necessary alterations as will admit of those arrangements which accord with the habits and comforts of domestic society.

The estimate for erecting this Parsonage House, £742.

RECTORY HOUSE.

DESIGN No. 6.

It was well observed by a late representative in Parliament for Oxford, "that honour is due to the founders of our constitution, for their appropriating a certain and competent portion of the land for the promotion of piety and learning."

When it is considered that the revival of learning in the middle ages was entirely the work of the priesthood, and that the maintenance thereof from age to age has been confided to the clergy at our universities and public schools, it is but justice to continue to provide for them, as ministers of a congregation, that respectability and comfort which appertain to an eligible dwelling house.

The parish priest should possess every inducement to form a local attachment to the site of his living, as nothing perhaps has more conduced to the demoralization of the parishioners of a rural vicarage, than the non-residence of their spiritual guide amongst them. Indeed, a pious, and benevolent resident clergyman, with a competent living, has the means of benefiting his parishioners, morally and physically, in the proportion to his income; consequently the proceeds of a living are dispensed with commensurate benefit to the neighbourhood from which it is derived.

It has been observed that the architectural character of the Rectory should be in conformity with the Church. This design for a Rectory House is therefore composed in the old English domestic style, which may be considered not only externally appropriate, but capable of all the internal accommodations and conveniencies of any modern structure.

The estimate for this building, executed in brick and stucco, if erected in England, £2907.

In brick and stucco, and faced with stone upon the two principal fronts, and returned from A to B, (vide Ground Plan,) £3557.

If erected in Ireland, or Scotland, or elsewhere in the immediate neighbourhood of stone quarries, for a sum considerably less.

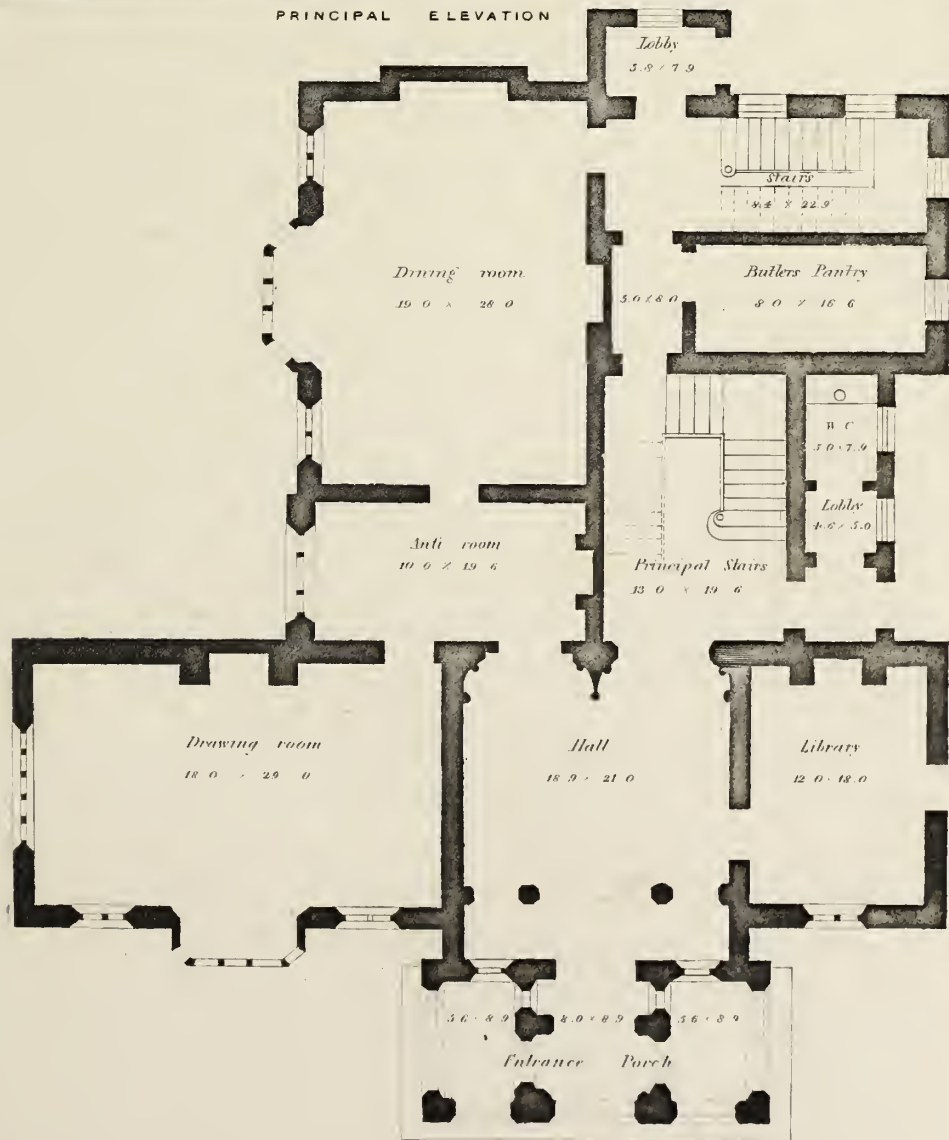


THE RECTORY HOUSE.

Engraved by J. H. St. John, from a drawing by J. H. St. John, Esq.



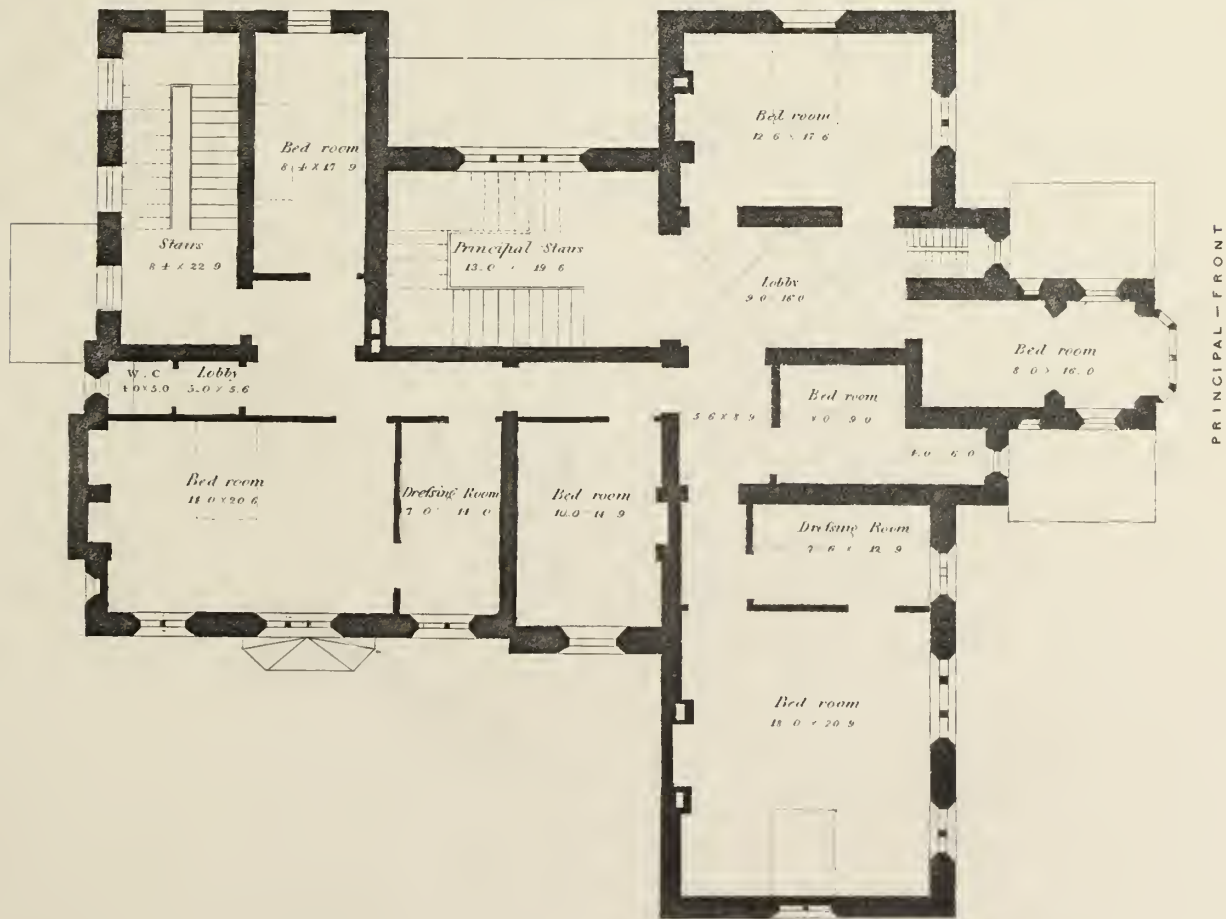
PRINCIPAL ELEVATION



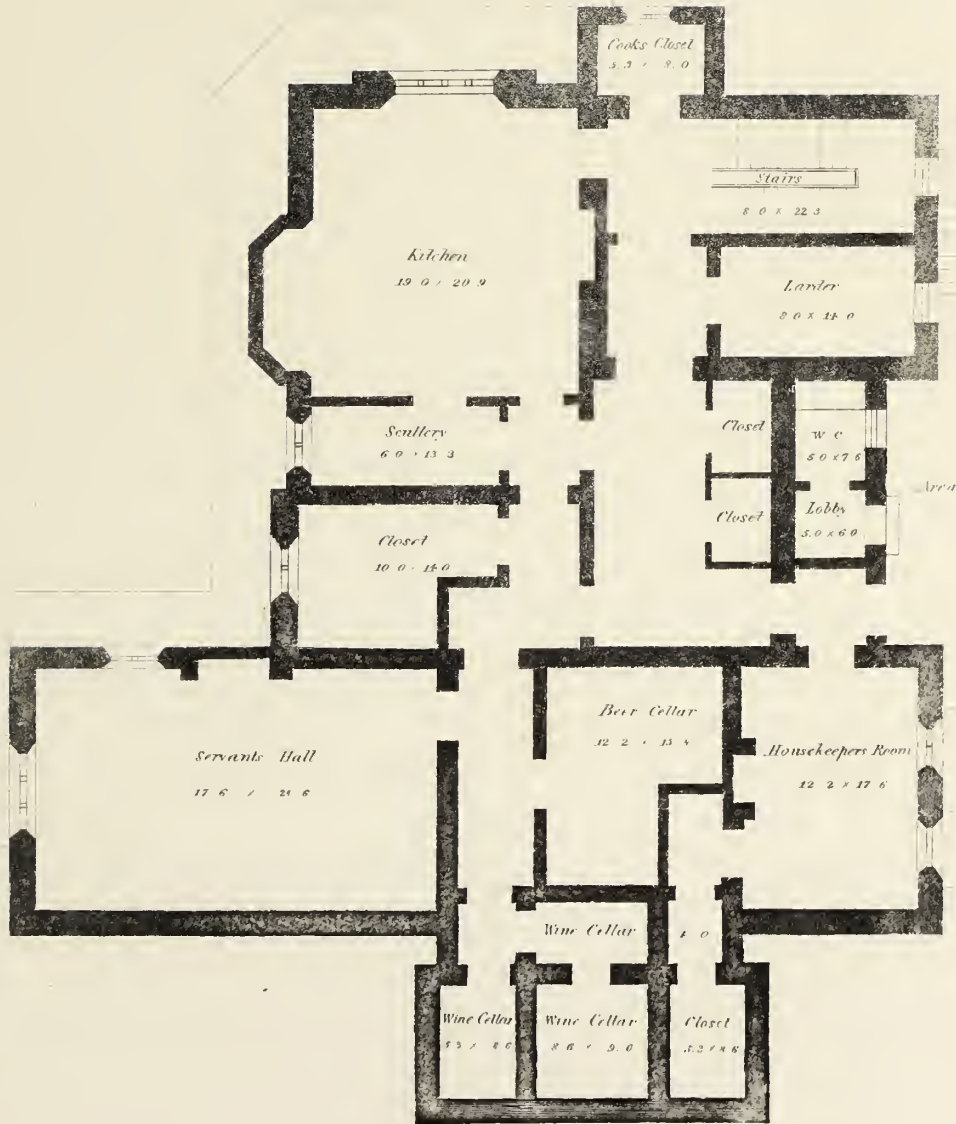
GROUND PLAN



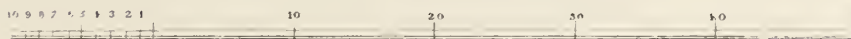
SIDE - ELEVATION.

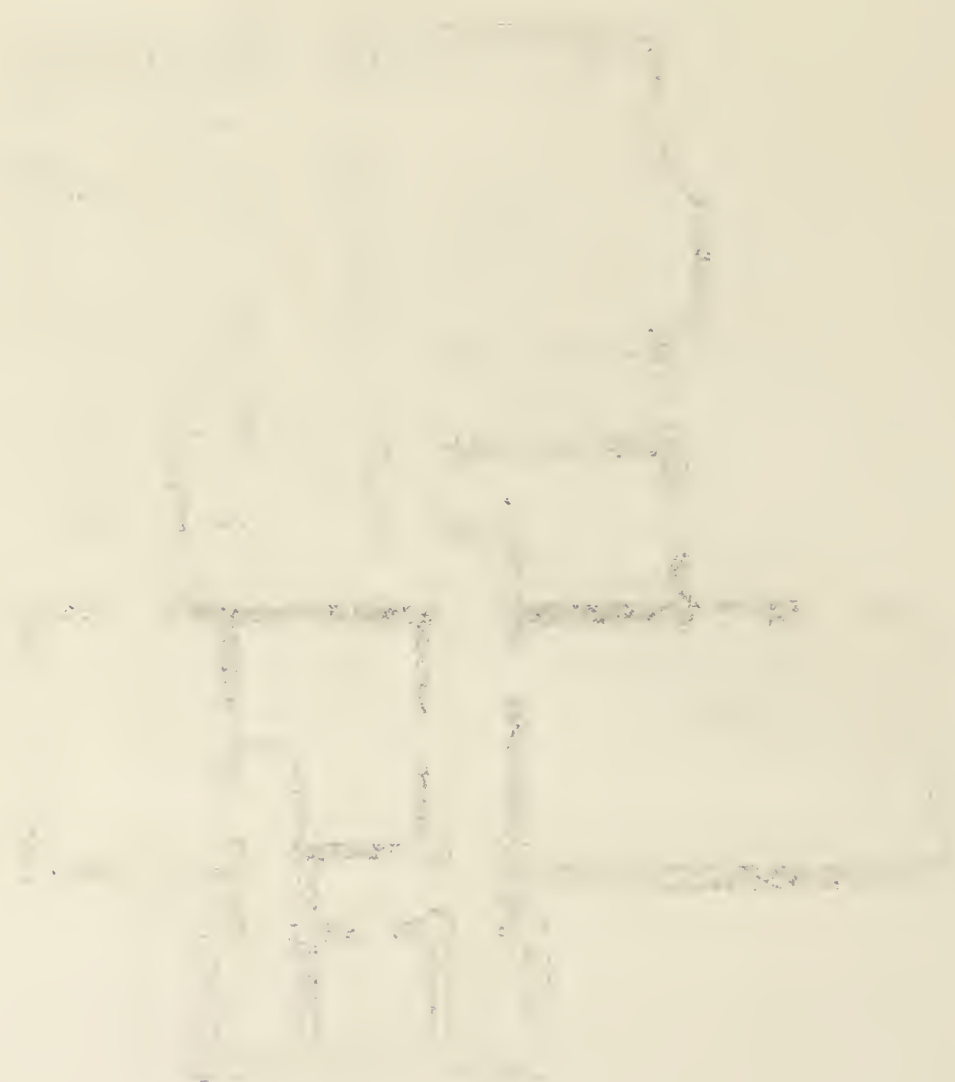


CHAMBER - PLAN



BASEMENT-PLAN.

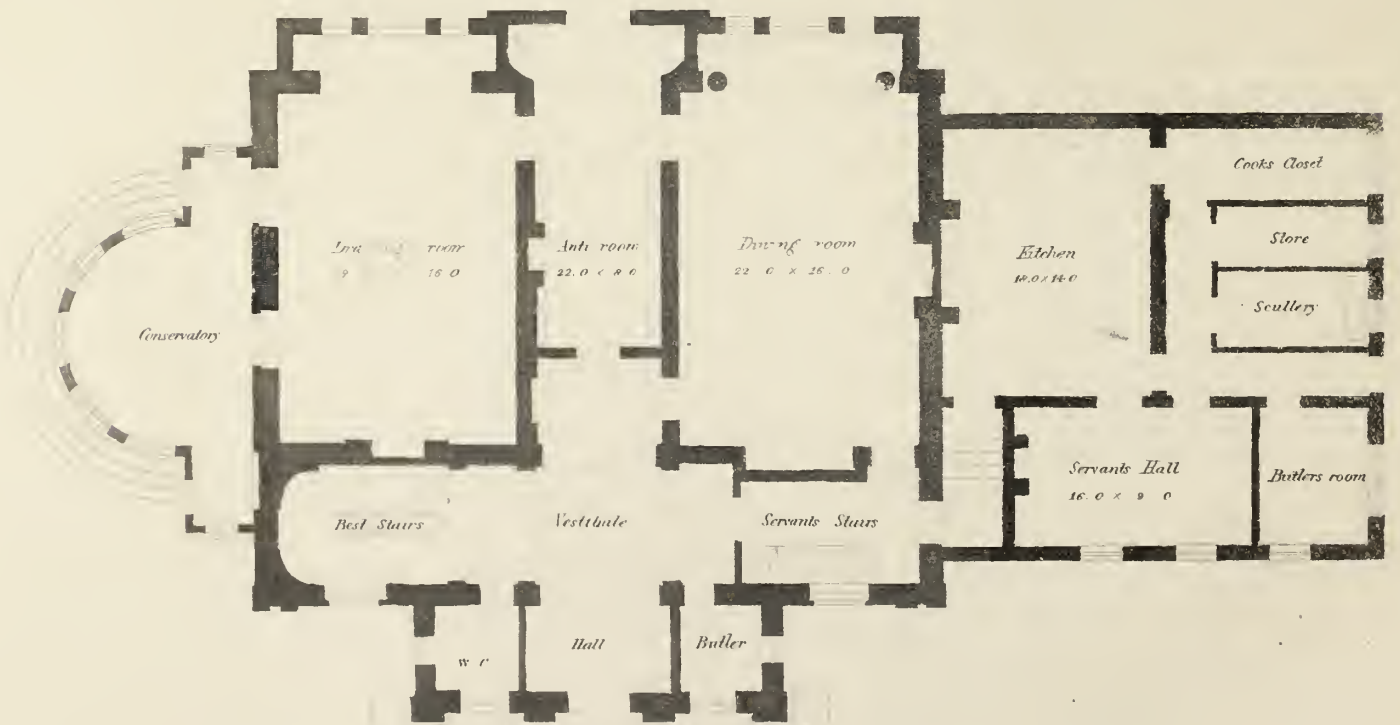




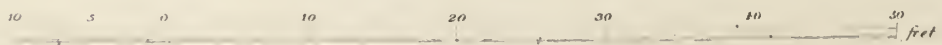


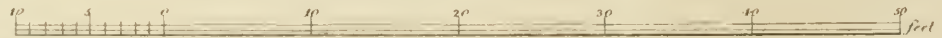
CRECIAN VILLA.

London: Published by the Author, 21, King St. Portman Sq.

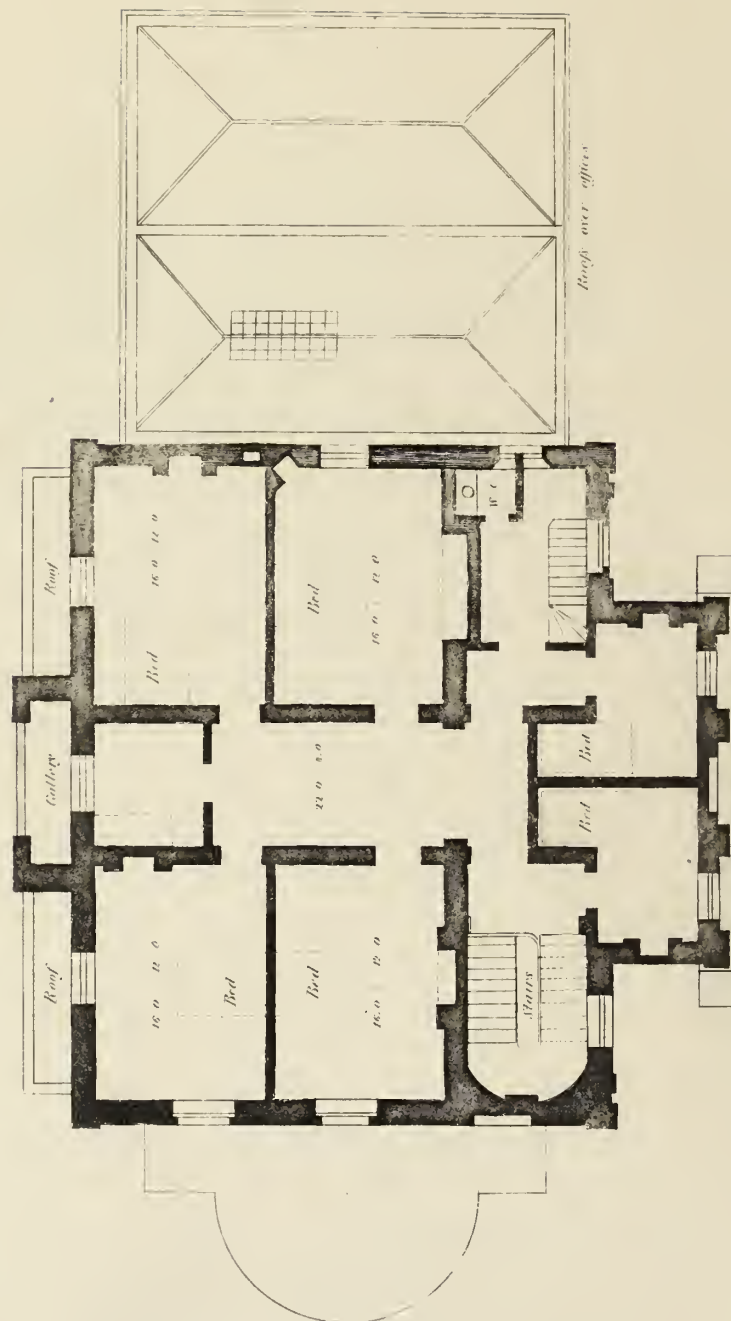


GROUND PLAN.





Design 7.



CHAMBER PLAN

VILLA IN THE GRECIAN STYLE.

DESIGN No. 7.

THIS design is intended for the residence of a family with a household establishment suited to the rank of a country gentleman.

Villas of this class, may be included amongst the most agreeable objects connected with a high state of civilization, that occur in a tour through any part of Great Britain; and constitute features of particular admiration to enlightened foreigners, who travel amidst the romantic, or sylvan scenery, abounding in almost every region of our picturesque island. No country, indeed, affords so many examples of that species of dwellings, which bespeak that happy union of wealth, elegance, and comfort, which may be said is peculiar to our nation.

The freshness of verdure, as well in the lawn as in the trees and shrubs, growing vigorously and luxuriantly, as they do, whether indigenous or exotic, in our soil, combine in rich variety with the villa; and landscape gardening being cultivated with that national good taste, for which the British people are renowned, and which is visible in almost every part of the island, render the combinations of a villa, and the demesne which it adorns, a delightful theme for description, as well in the poet's, as the painter's art.

Stone, or stucco fronts are decidedly to be preferred for the Villa; but, if erected in brick, it should be of a light, pale, and bright hue; for viewed by the intelligent, or even the uninitiated in art, the striking relief to the building by its opposition to the comparatively dark hues, in all their pleasing varieties, under the influence of ever varying light and shadow, assume those pictorial effects which delight the imagination.

Estimate for the house	£1935.
Offices	540.
Conservatory	450.
<hr/>	
In brick and stucco, total . . .	£2925.
If completed in stone on the three principal fronts, extra	425.
<hr/>	
Total	£3350.

SECOND

VILLA IN THE GRECIAN STYLE.

DESIGN No. 8.

THE various designs for the respective structures engraved in this work, have been considered expressly with reference to the entire practicability of their erection, an object which appeared of the utmost importance, as too many publications, somewhat similar in pretension, have issued from the press, though speciously adorned with picturesque ornament, and inviting to the eye, may be regarded as agreeable pictures rather than practical structures.

It has been long regretted by those who had a desire to build elegant and convenient dwellings, that no work had been brought out, that could afford satisfactory information upon the subject; namely, to supply such elevations, and plans, with correct estimates, as might enable them to determine without apprehension, the propriety of employing an architect to accomplish such an undertaking.

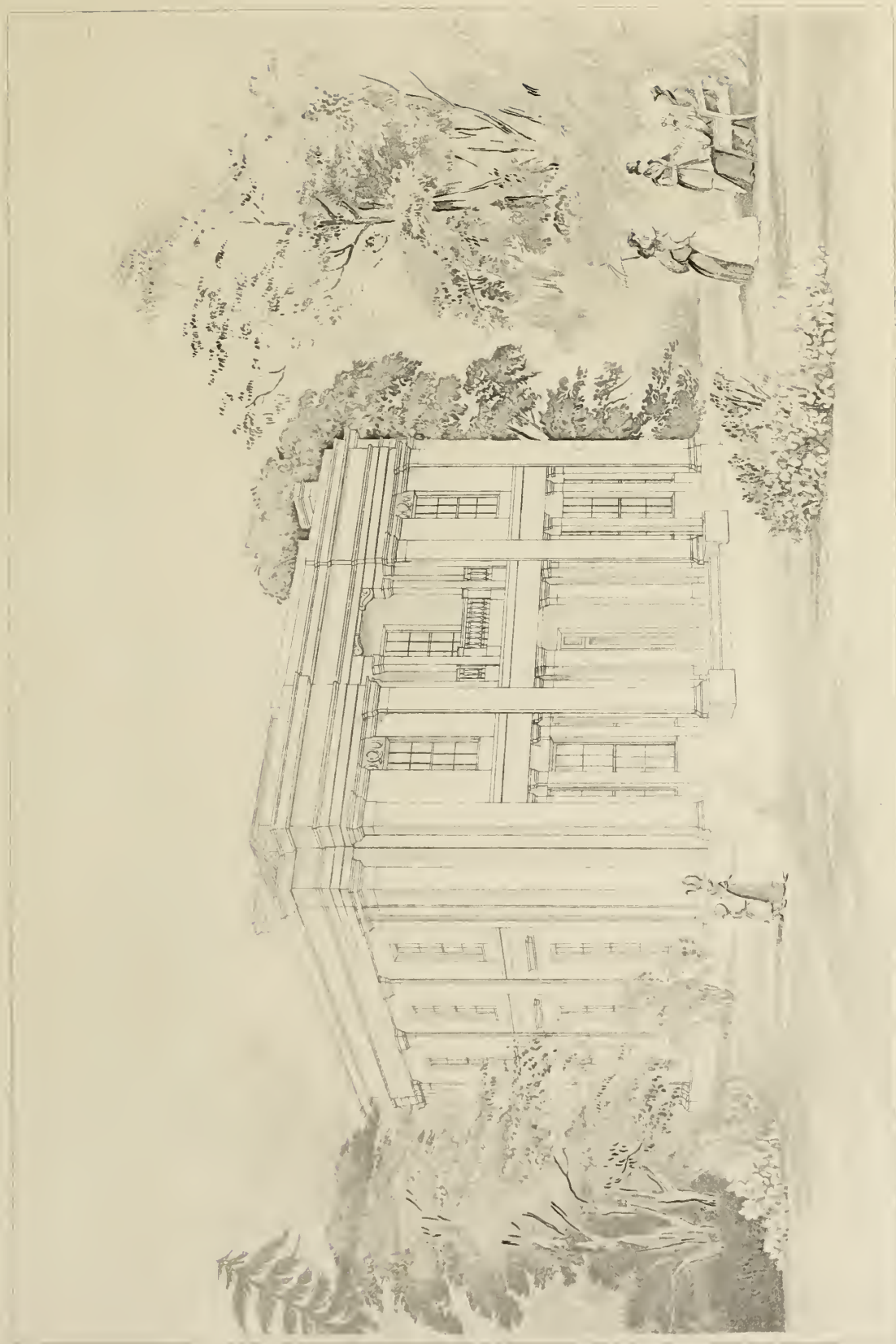
The work now submitted is intended to supply so important a desideratum; for every elevation contained herein, has been made with strict reference to a preconceived arrangement with regard to an appropriate interior plan, for suitable accommodation, so as to form a habitable structure, of its proposed scale, and character, compatible in all its parts.

In making the foregoing observations, the author is not unmindful of the high talent which many living professors of the art have evinced, in structures of these various classes, which ornament certain demesnes in many parts of the kingdom; but these have not often given their thoughts to publications of this nature: his animadversions are intended to bear on such works, as have little claim to the approbation of persons of taste, and which in many instances are calculated to mislead, rather than to inform.

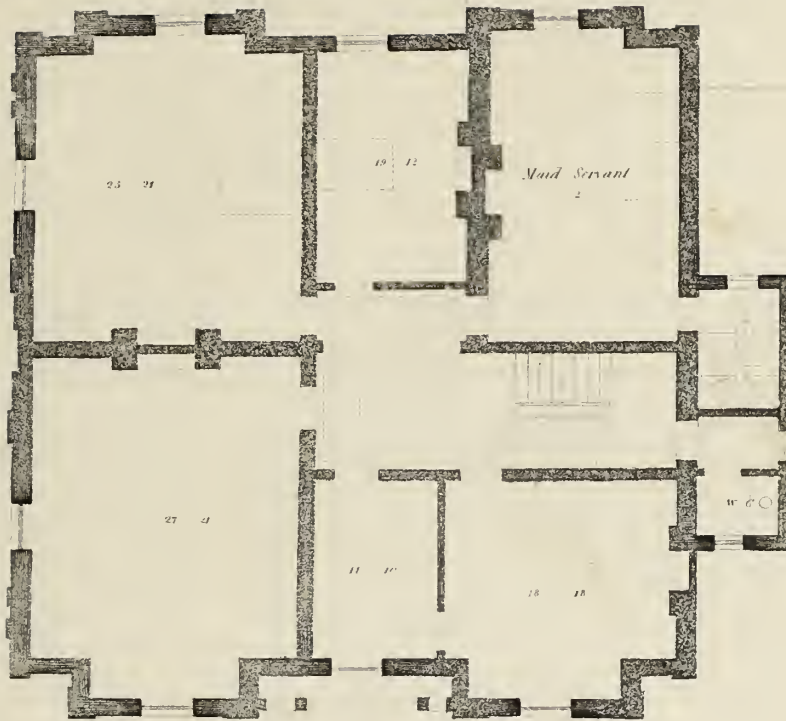
This Villa is designed also, for the residence of a family, maintaining a genteel household establishment.

The estimate for this Villa, including suitable offices, £2460.

The author has erected a structure in this style, as a Parsonage, for the Rev. WILLIAM LEIGH, of Bilston, Staffordshire, including stables, chaise-house, walls, &c. for the sum of £1270.



GRECIAN VILLA



CHAMBER FLOOR



PRINCIPAL FLOOR



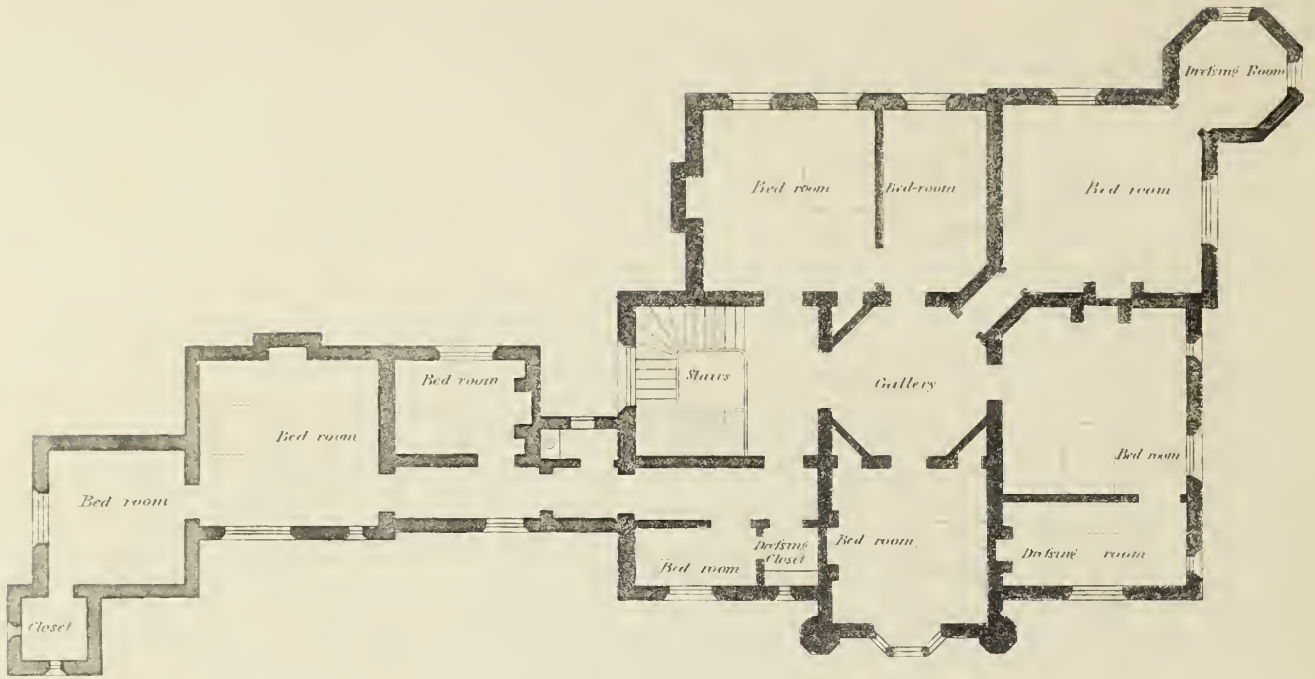
CONSERVATORY
GARDEN ELEVATION



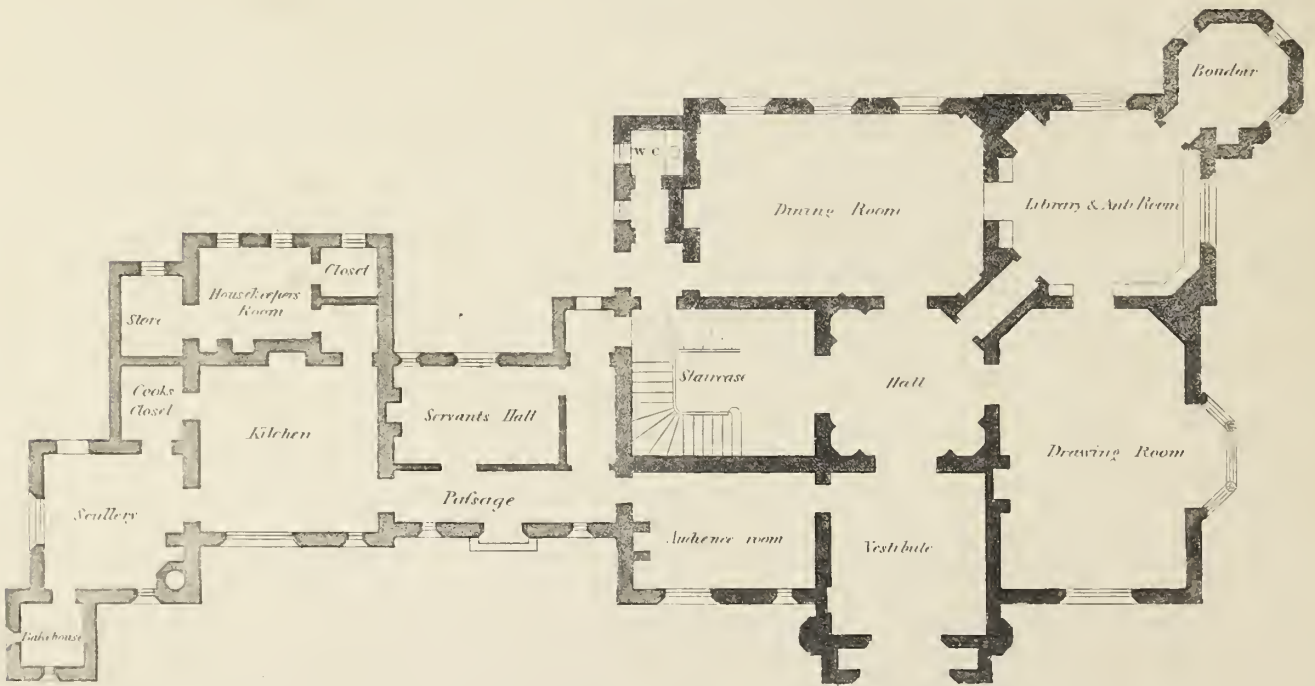
PRINCIPAL FRONT.



GOTHIC MARINE VILLA.



CHAMBER PLAN.



GROUND PLAN.

10 20 30 40 50 feet



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 10 20 30 40 50
Scale feet

MARINE VILLA, IN THE GOTHIC STYLE.

DESIGN No. 9.

IN the days of the celebrated architect Inigo Jones, in those of his successor, the illustrious Sir Christopher Wren, and of all the professors in succession, from the age of James the First to that of George the Third, the architecture of the middle ages was very little practised, and perhaps still less understood; indeed it might seem, that this once national species of architectural structure, so long and so successfully practised, was not only become obsolete, but was likely to become extinct; so generally was it condemned by the arbiters of taste, and so entirely had it been superseded, by the predilection for the classic style of ancient Grecian and Roman art.

There is in civilized society, a limitation to the existence of even the strongest prejudices, and happily for the amateurs of Gothic, the objections so long and so pertinaciously maintained against it, are fast giving way to sober judgment, and it is hoped, our old English architecture will again become congenial to British feeling, and as heretofore, be cultivated with genuine ardour and success.

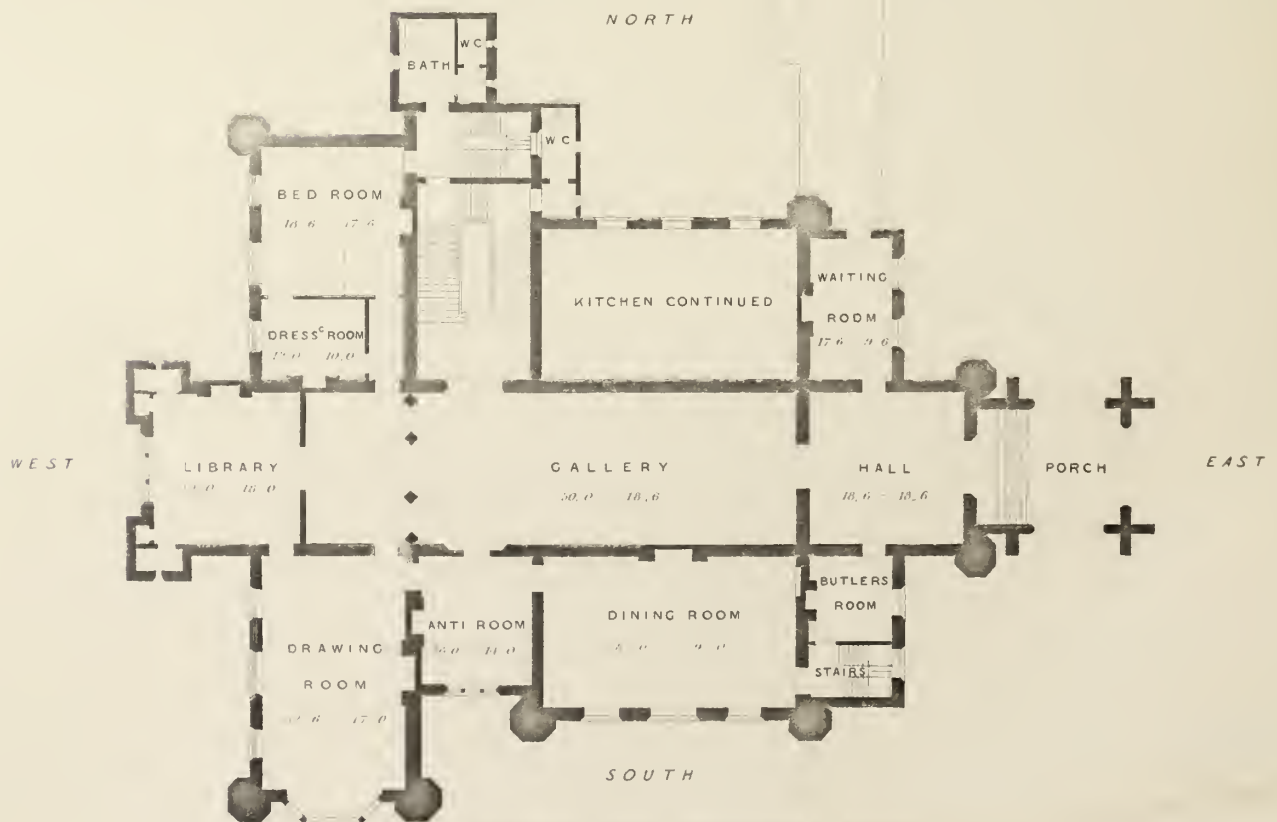
During the controversy which was maintained in a certain high coterie, in the last century, between the advocates for the ancient classic style, and those for that of the middle ages, touching the superior attributes of the Greek, over these appertaining to the Gothic style, the opinion of the Hon. Mr. Horatio Walpole had its intended influence. "Were I to be called upon to determine the question," said that enlightened virtuoso, "I should contend, that each possessed their own separate valuable attributes; and each alike estimable of their kind. The Greek style, I should say, affected the man of taste, with all the charms concentrated in the dignity of *Prose*; whilst that denominated the Gothic, appealed to the imagination, with all the amenities of *Poetry*."

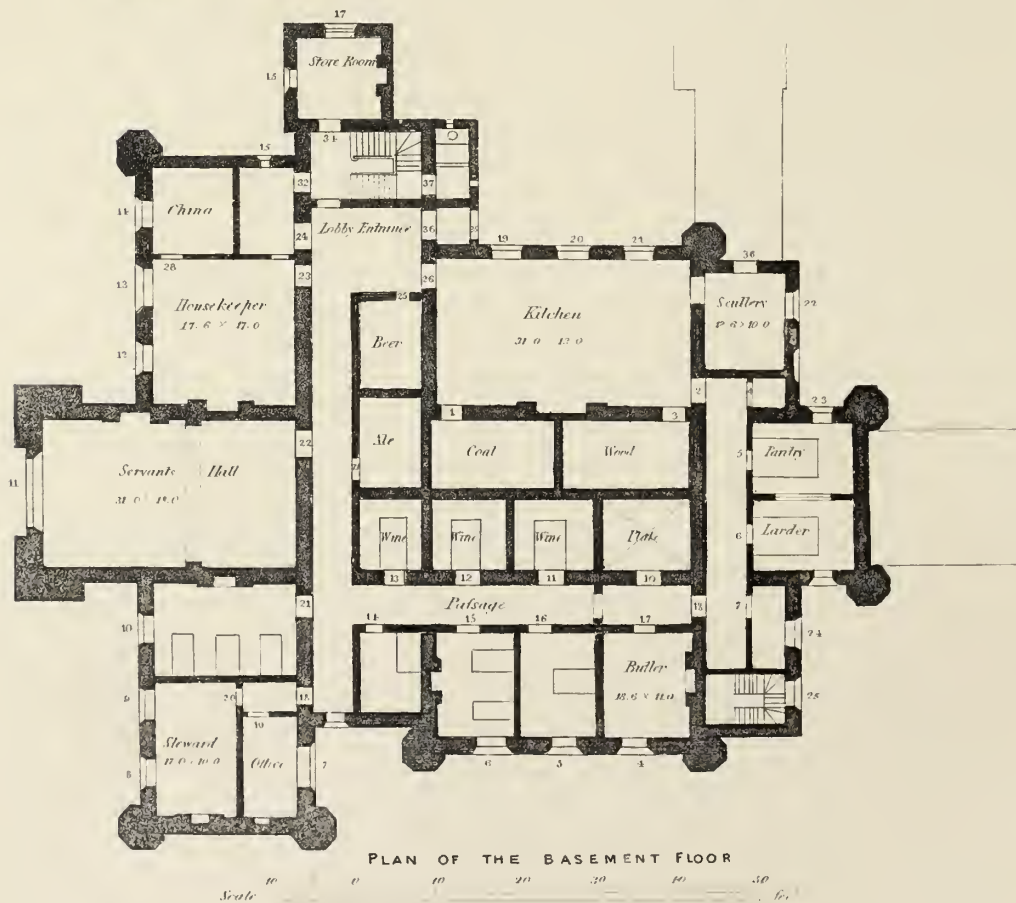
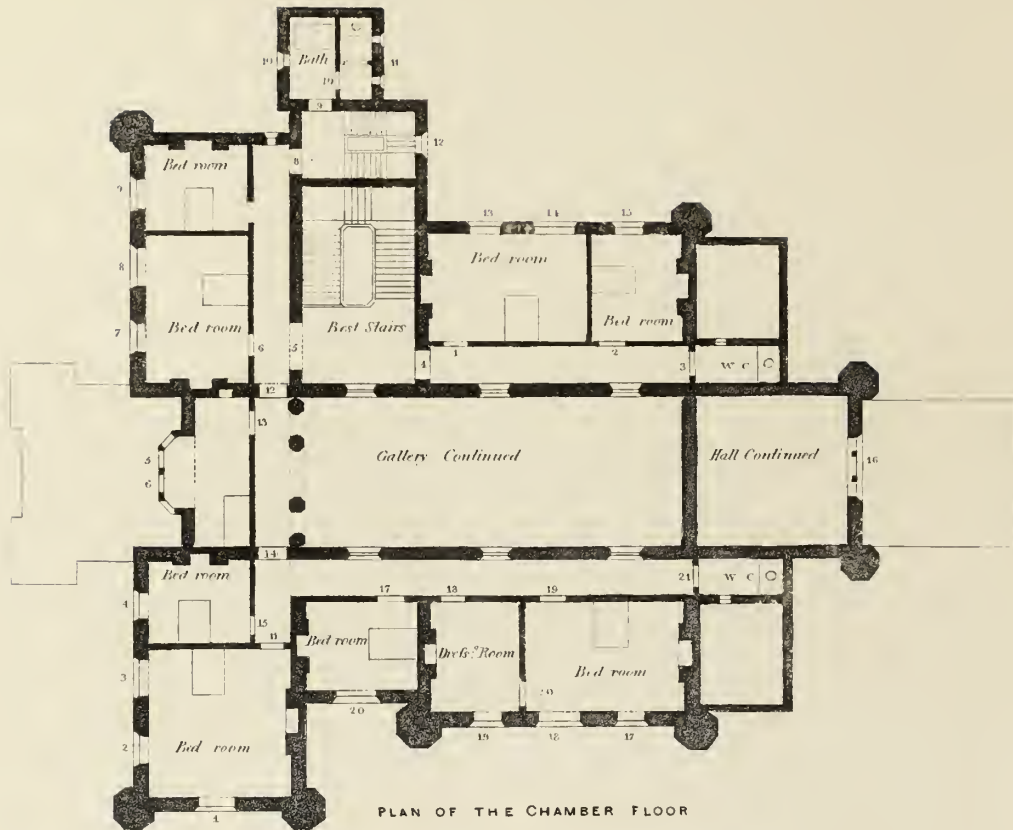
That so original and interesting a species of architecture should have been so long neglected is passing strange, as all the most admired of

our poets have celebrated its romantic beauties, even from Chaucer to Sir Walter Scott; and his affection for our native architecture, will to the glory of his genius, and his venerated name, be perpetuated in the structure which he raised on the romantic site at Abbotsford.

This design is suited for the residence of a gentleman, or for a dignitary of the Church.

Estimate, if built of brick, and stucco for exterior decoration	. £3240.
If erected with stone fronts, extra 770.
	<u>£4010.</u>







THE BUILDING
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD



THE BUILDING
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Scale

0 10 20 30 40 50 60

GOTHIC MANSION.

DESIGN No. 10.

THE intelligent traveller will observe, that the monastic institutions, whether priories, convents, colleges, halls, or ancient manorial houses, are almost invariably situate in vallies, and near rivers, or abounding streams.

As the monks were usually the architects of these dwellings, and as they practised horticulture and agriculture, and have ever been reputed for their general good taste in all the social habits of living with comfort and ease, there can be no reason to doubt, that the manifest preference which they have evinced in placing the domicile on a low site, was founded on reasons that justified the choice.

It is therefore worthy the consideration of those who would build a mansion in this style of old English architecture, whether any site is so congenial, as that of the character in question, taking care that it be in a healthful soil.

A site below high grounds, being above floods, and sufficiently dry, is more suitable for a constant residence, being less exposed to the inclemency of our climate, and embracing more intimately our cherished notions of social comfort. Indeed, such a site, if well selected, is decidedly more compatible with all that is associated with the hospitable and picturesque domicile of olden times.

In mountain regions, amidst or upon bold eminences, the bold castellated style corresponds with the character of the surrounding scenery: but the family domicile, abstractedly considered to be the seat of peace and comfort, best accords with the characteristic tranquillity of a lowland scene. Every poet, and every painter, depicts domestic enjoyment as the offspring of the valley.

The estimate for this Gothic Mansion, if erected with brick, and stuccoed £7815.
And if executed in stone £9360.



1/16



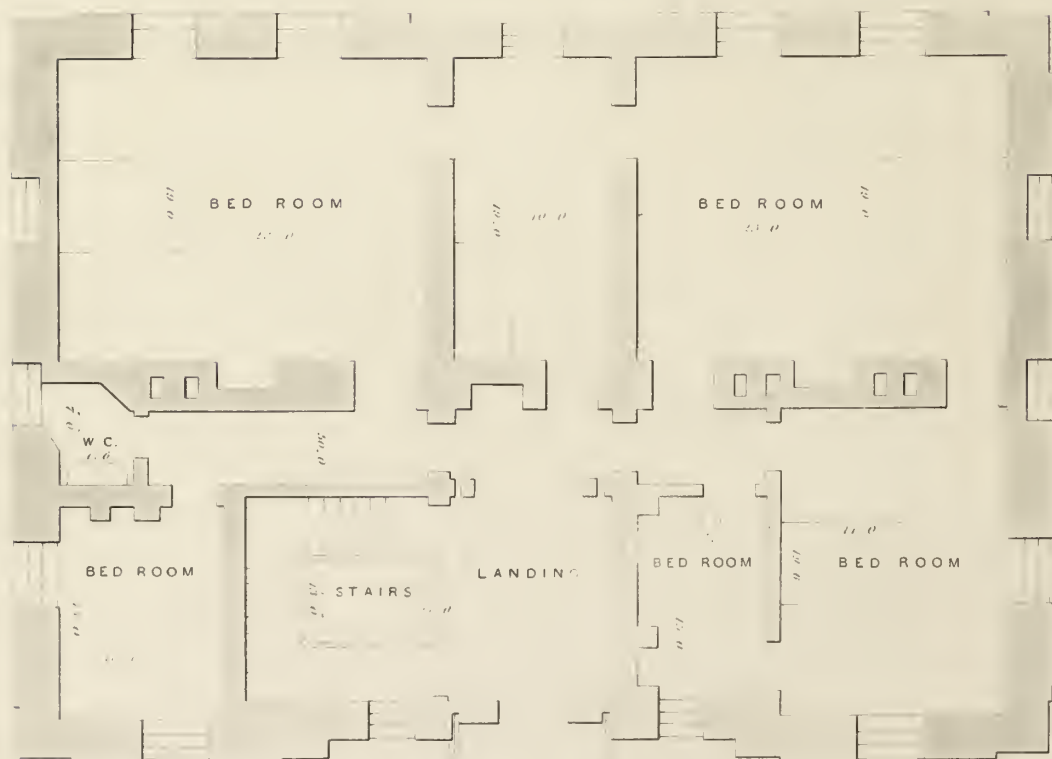
FRONT ELEVATION

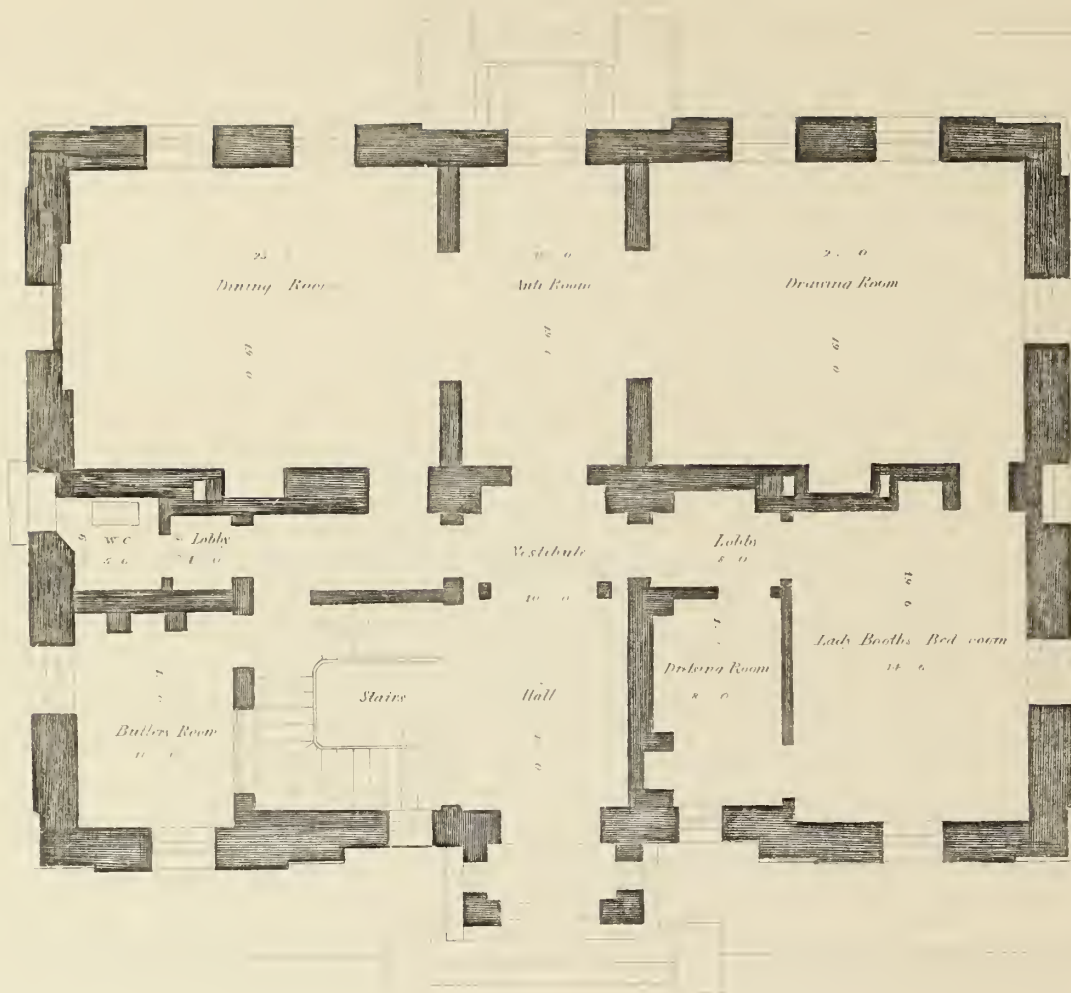
SECTION THROUGH BUILDING

SEE PLAN PAGE 10

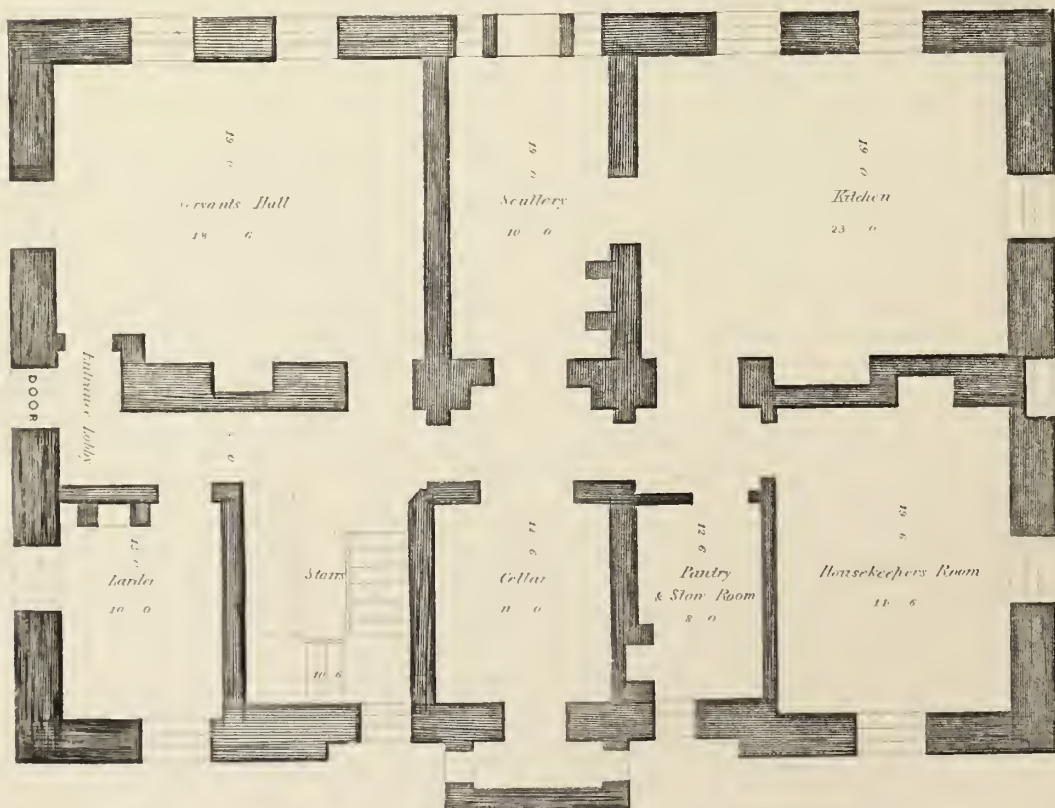


REAR ELEVATION





PRINCIPAL FLOOR



BASEMENT OR OFFICE FLOOR.

ITALIAN VILLA.

DESIGN No. 11.

THE modern custom of erecting dwelling houses on a scale suited to limited establishments, has induced the author to introduce in his work designs for small elegant villas in the Italian style, which are externally appropriate to almost every species of landscape scenery, either to the sequestered spot in the valley, embosomed in trees, or on the rising ground conspicuous from afar.

From the regularity of its architectural characteristics, this style of building admits abundant internal arrangements, and convenient accommodations on every floor, and consequently the apartments may be fitted up, either in a superb style of decoration, or ornamented with economy and elegant simplicity.

In designs for villas on a moderate scale, it is essential to preserve largeness of style, or what in the painter's art, is expressed in the significant phrase, breadth of effect. Where this essential quality is maintained, the structure, though comparatively small, will assume an appearance of magnitude, which is one of the properties of grandeur of style. Dwelling houses of this character moreover have, both in appearance and in reality, if well constructed, that stability and strength which make them at the first glance desirable for occupancy. On the contrary, a house of the moderate dimensions of this Italian Villa, when composed of smallness of parts, appears not only unstable and mean, but incapable of affording shelter. It is therefore desirable that able architects should be employed in designing small as well as large dwelling houses; for the general beauty of a scene, as it is affected by architecture, must depend upon the taste and skill displayed in the structures raised thereon, and which it is intended they should adorn.

This design was made for the residence of HENRY GORE BOOTH, Esq. situate at Cullamore, near Lissadell, in the county of Sligo, and adjoining the estate of his brother, Sir ROBERT GORE BOOTH, Bart.

The cost of erecting this Italian Villa in England, in brick and stucco, will be	£2800.
If in stone, extra	700.
	<hr/>
	£3500.

GOTHIC VILLA.

DESIGN No. 12.

IN this age, when classic architecture is so universally understood, and so successfully practised by many able professors of the art, whoever, thinking for himself, determines to build in the old English style, may be pronounced a person of independent notions, superior to prejudice, and by inference a man of taste. Notwithstanding the predilection for the classic, or Italian style, he adopts that which poets and painters have always admired. To such a one therefore may be addressed some further remarks on the aforementioned choice of site.

A residence in this style of architecture should have its site in the immediate neighbourhood of old timber, as tall stately trees associate with the times which a building in the old English style affects. Hence, low grounds are considered to afford more pictorial features than high lands; the enclosures, where old timber abounds, supplying an endless series of views of a rural character, which are subject to effects of light and shadow, that constitute a delight to the imagination, which no other species of the picturesque can produce.

Lofty trees are grand and interesting objects when seen at the distance of a hundred yards; and when other trees of the same magnitude are viewed as combining with the scene, and at the distance of two, and then at three hundred yards, some on the lawn, and others on the borders of the enclosures, reduced in aerial perspective, as seen in the morning, or thrown into masses of shadow, as viewed in the evening, the gleams of light upon the horizon contrasted with the depth and umbrageous hues of the timber, form sylvan landscapes more enchanting to the eye than are to be found in the whole scope of the rural picturesque. All these landscape charms assimilate with a mansion designed in the old English style of architecture, whilst a similar structure placed on a site surrounded only by young plantations, would be entirely out of character, a violation of fitness and deviation from the acknowledged principles of good taste.

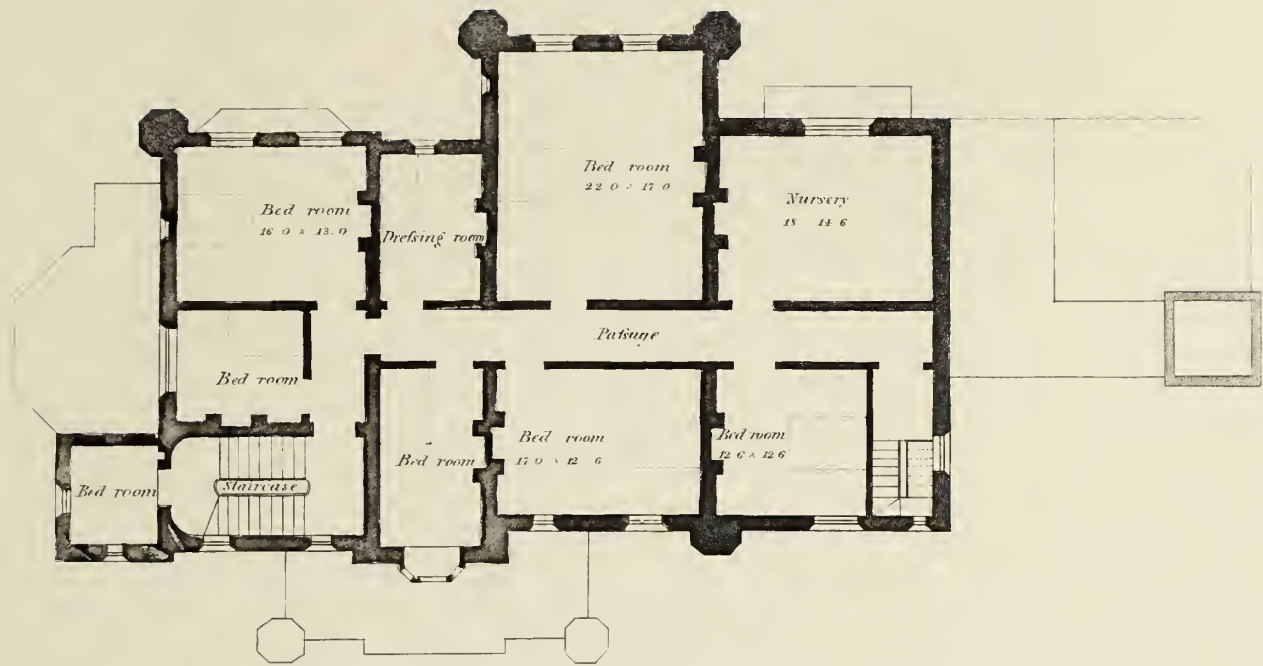
The estimate for this Gothic Villa, if built of brick, stuccoed . . . £3280.

If with an exterior of stone to the principal front £3980.

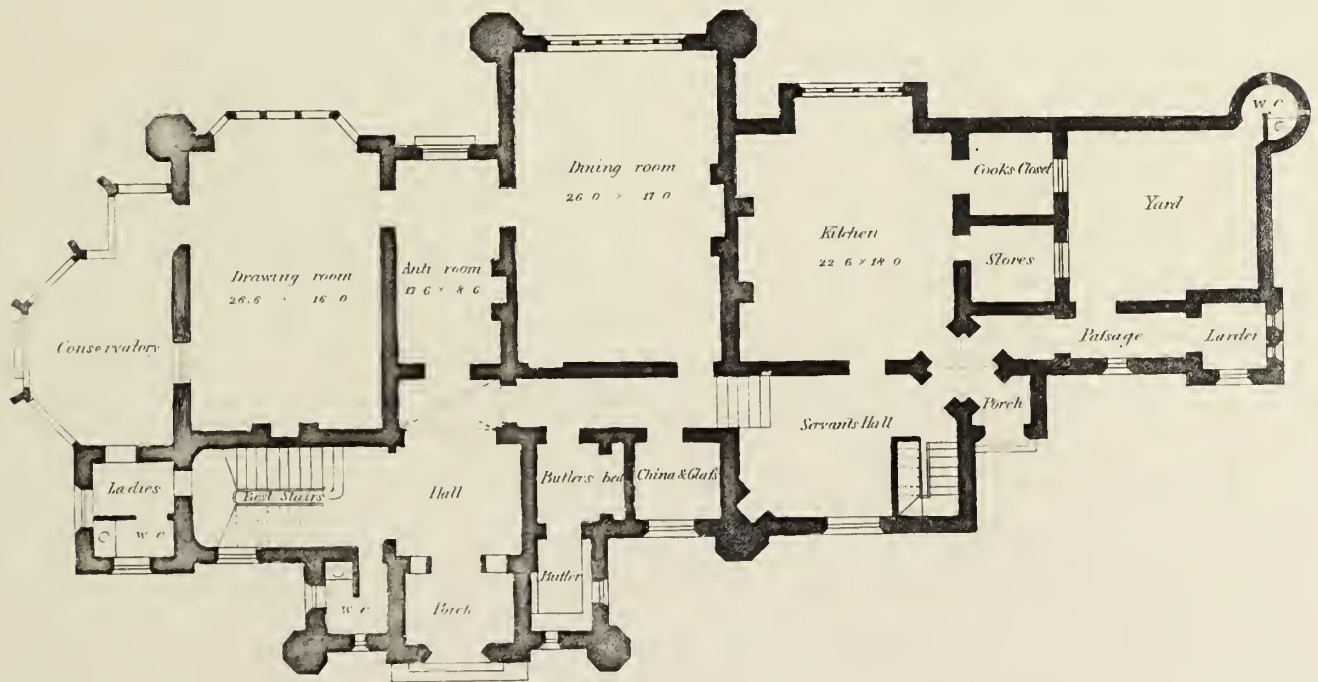


GOTHIC VILLA.

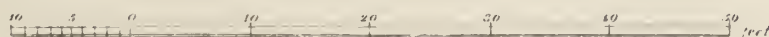




CHAMBER PLAN



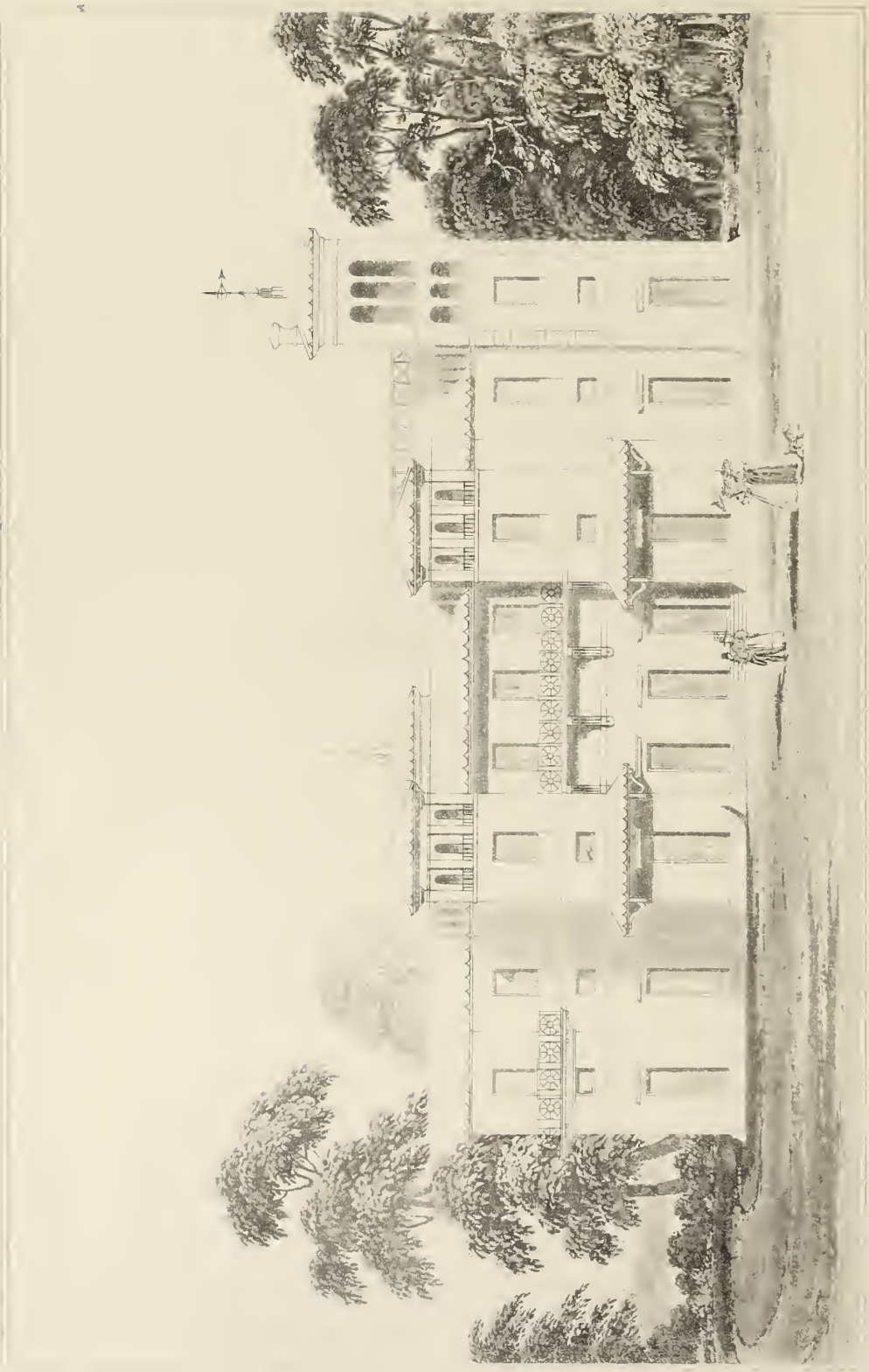
GROUND PLAN





THE "MOUNTAIN VIEW"
 100 FEET BY 100 FEET





PAVILION FRONT

ITALIAN VILLA.

DESIGN No. 13.

IT too commonly happens, that notwithstanding the attention which gentlemen devote to the consideration of the exterior beauty and internal accommodation of the mansion they may desire to erect, so as to render it in every way a desirable dwelling, little, or even no consideration is bestowed on the fitness or propriety of the site which it is intended to adorn. Hence we behold, amidst the beautiful, or romantic scenery of Westmoreland and Cumberland, insulated dwelling houses, that might stand well in the ranks amongst the tall domiciles that form a street, but which are at variance with all notions of fitness or propriety in the situations which they occupy.

The Villa, which forms the subject of this plate, is suited to the scenery of the lakes of Cumberland or Westmoreland, or the romantic parts of Derbyshire, or still further north; as innumerable sites are afforded in these districts, of similar character to the compositions of the celebrated landscape painters of Italy; particularly those of Nicolo, and Gaspar Poussin, in which the Italian Villa is so frequently and so congenially introduced.

The Villa is designed to occupy a spot on elevated ground, its general character being suited to a conspicuous site. It should however be observed, that it is necessary to select a spot, sheltered on the north and east, by contiguous woods and still higher grounds. The timber moreover should be chiefly of the fir species, the Italian pine, and the larch. The oak and the beech, if near the house, combine well with the building. A mixture of other trees of inferior height, particularly the birch and mountain ash, or others of a hardy nature, which, together with a judicious selection of shrubs, unite to adorn the site with corresponding fitness and beauty.

The estimate for erecting this Italian Villa in brick and stucco . .	£5660.
If the principal fronts are ashlaed with stone, extra	1660.
Total . . .	<u>£7260.</u>

DESIGN No. 14.

DUBLIN ENTRANCE TO THE DEMESNE OF MARKREE,
IN THE COUNTY OF SLIGO, IRELAND.

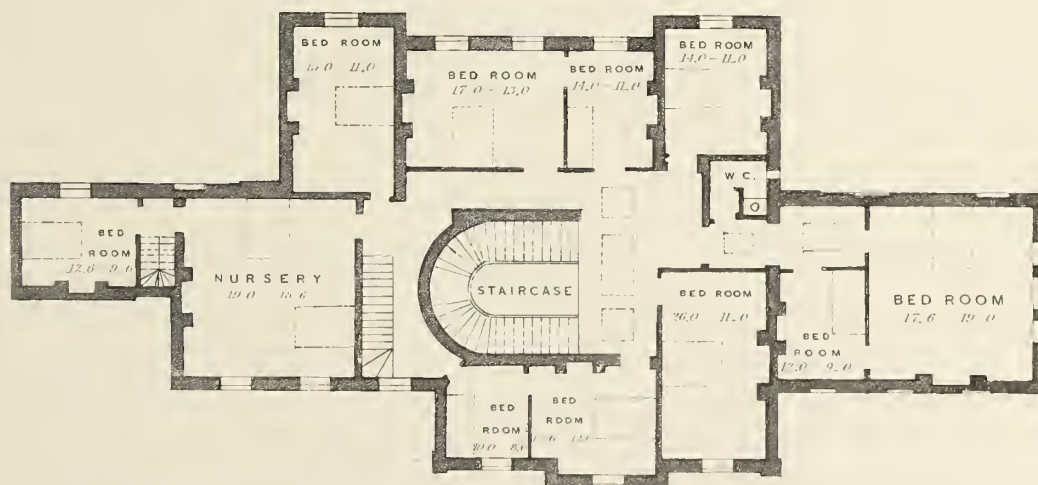
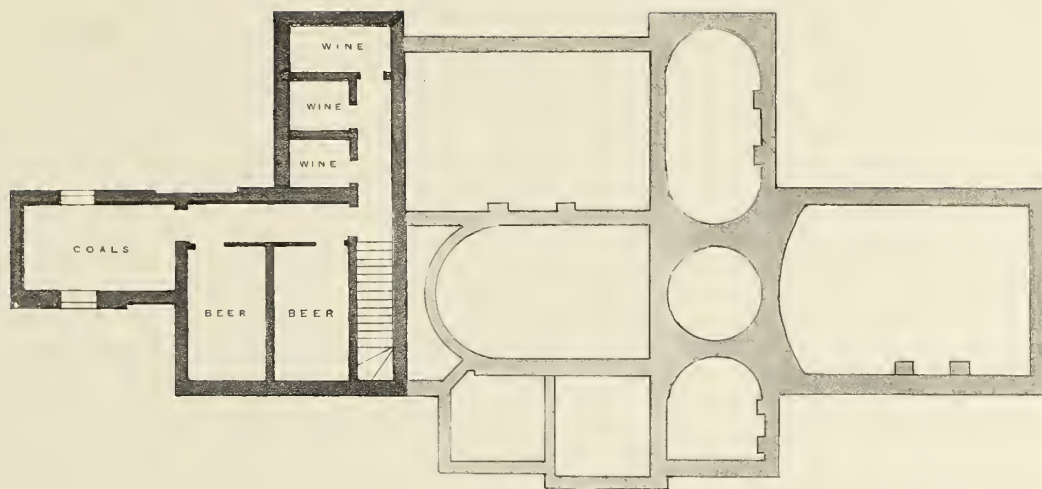
THE Gothic entrance to the demesne of Markree, was designed by the author for EDWARD JOSHUA COOPER, Esq. M.P. for the county of Sligo. It is in conformity with the original style of the Castle, which, owing to the dilapidations of time, and the introduction of modern innovations, presents little that is in accordance with its original character. It is hoped, however, that, through the refined taste and discriminating judgment of its present occupant, it will again appear, clothed in those attributes of ancient grandeur, which must render it a highly interesting and most commanding feature amongst the bold and romantic scenery of the neighbourhood.

This Gate Lodge is composed of grey marble, from the adjacent quarries, and cost about one thousand pounds. The principal tower is fifty-one feet high, and is intended to be a medium of communication, by telegraph, with the adjoining estates of Col. Nino and Col. Perceval.

END OF VOL. I.



Design of the new building for the University of California, at Berkeley, California, designed by the architect, Mr. J. S. Smith, 1874.



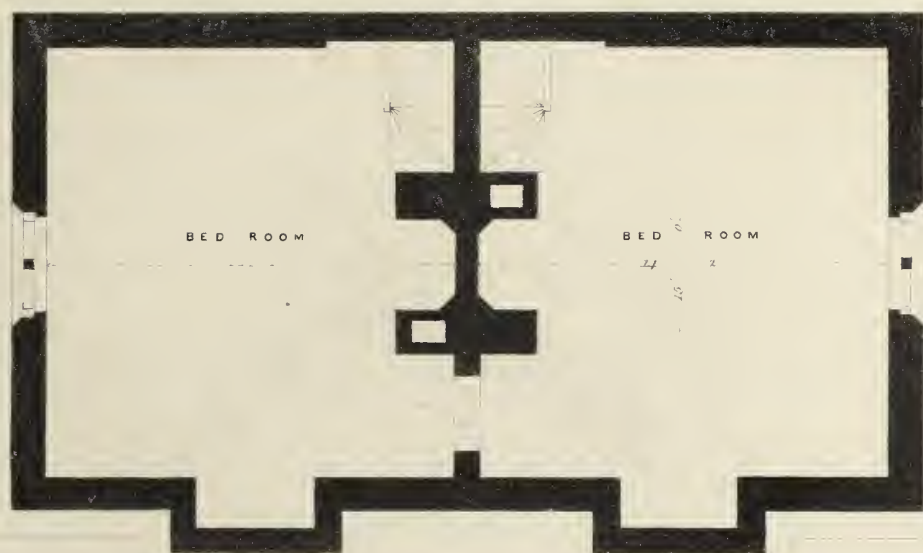
Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ inch = 1 foot



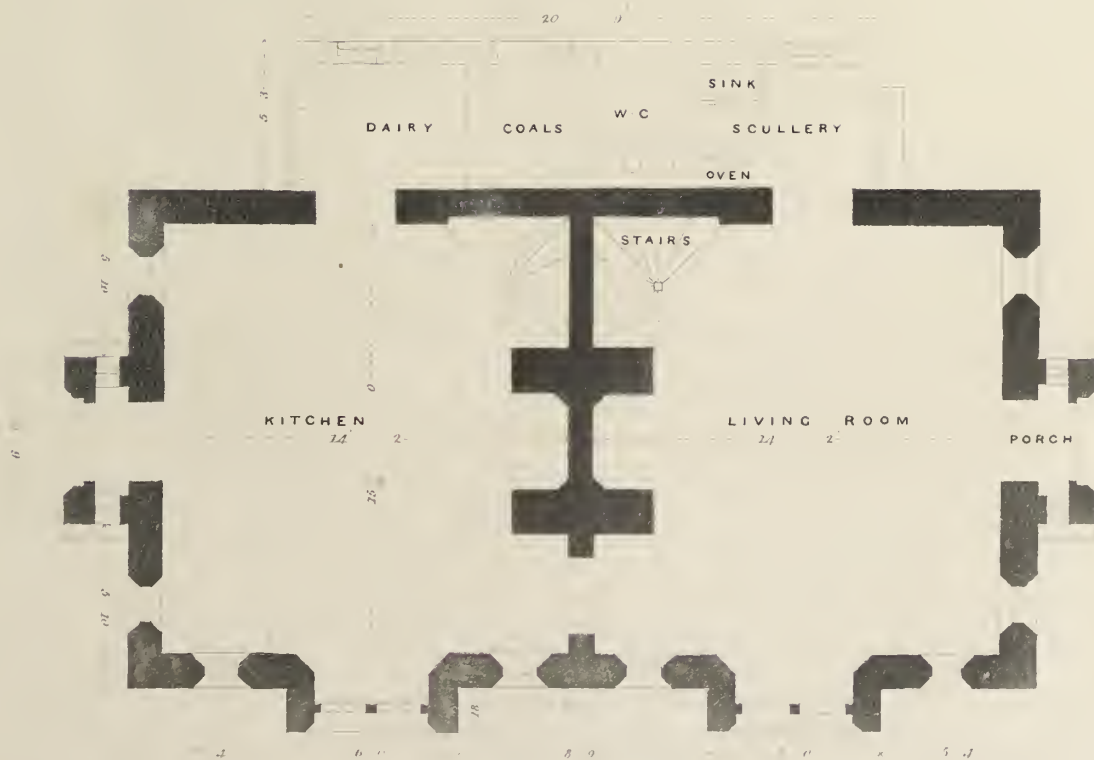
A DESIGN FOR A PEASANT'S COTTAGE.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE COMMISSIONERS OF THE COMMISSIONS OF THE LANDS IN IRELAND.

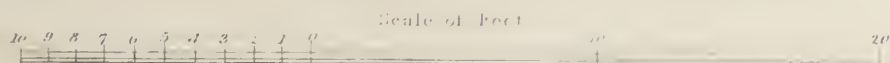
ROOF OVER THE OFFICES



CHAMBER PLAN



PLAN OF THE GROUND FLOOR





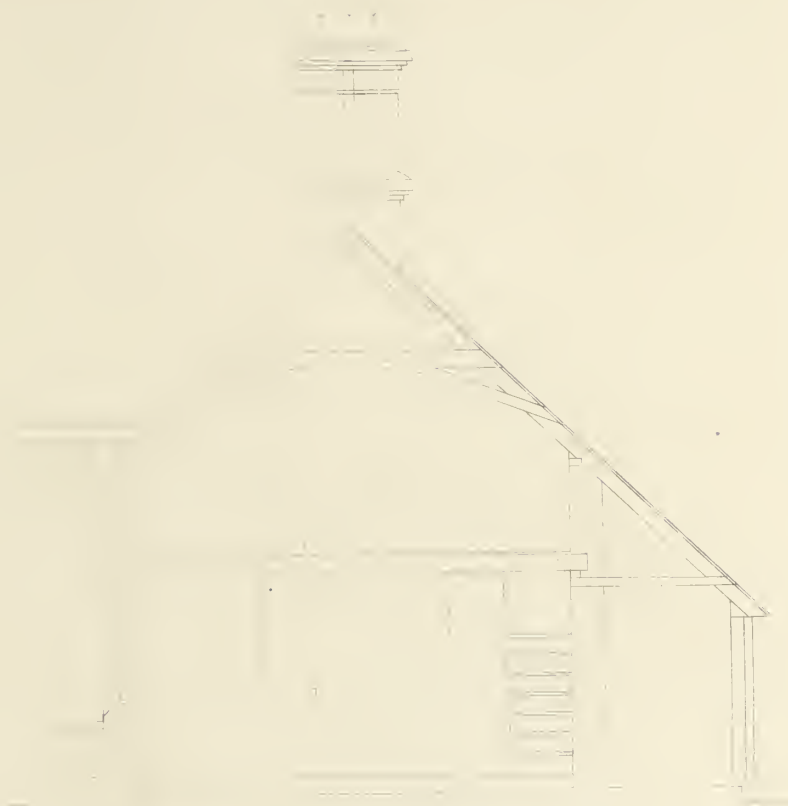
FRONT ELEVATION AND ENTRANCE



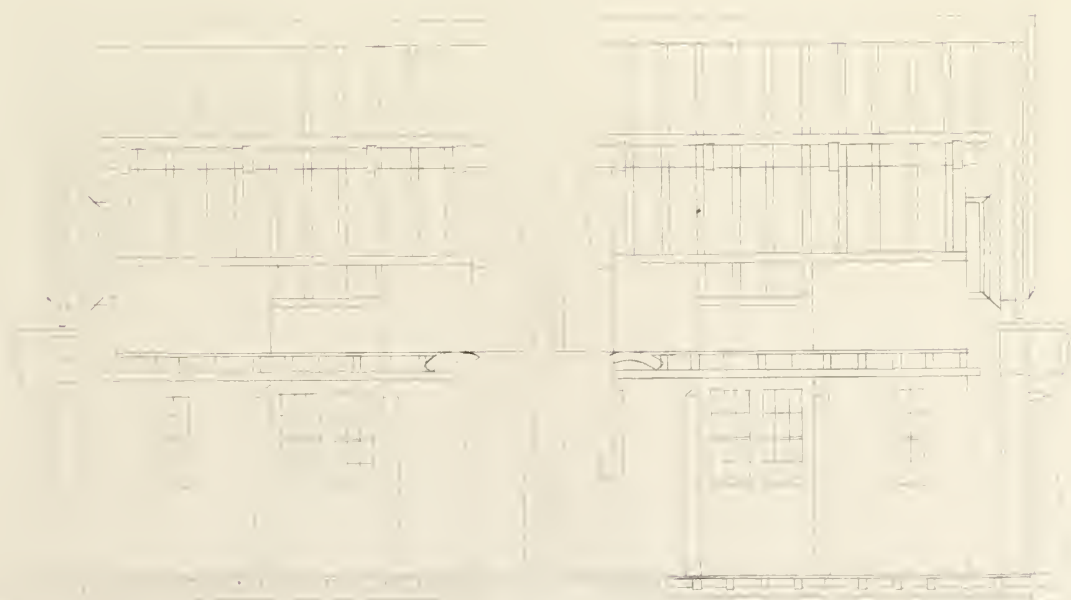
PRINCIPAL ELEVATION

Scale of Feet





TRANSVERSE SECTION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



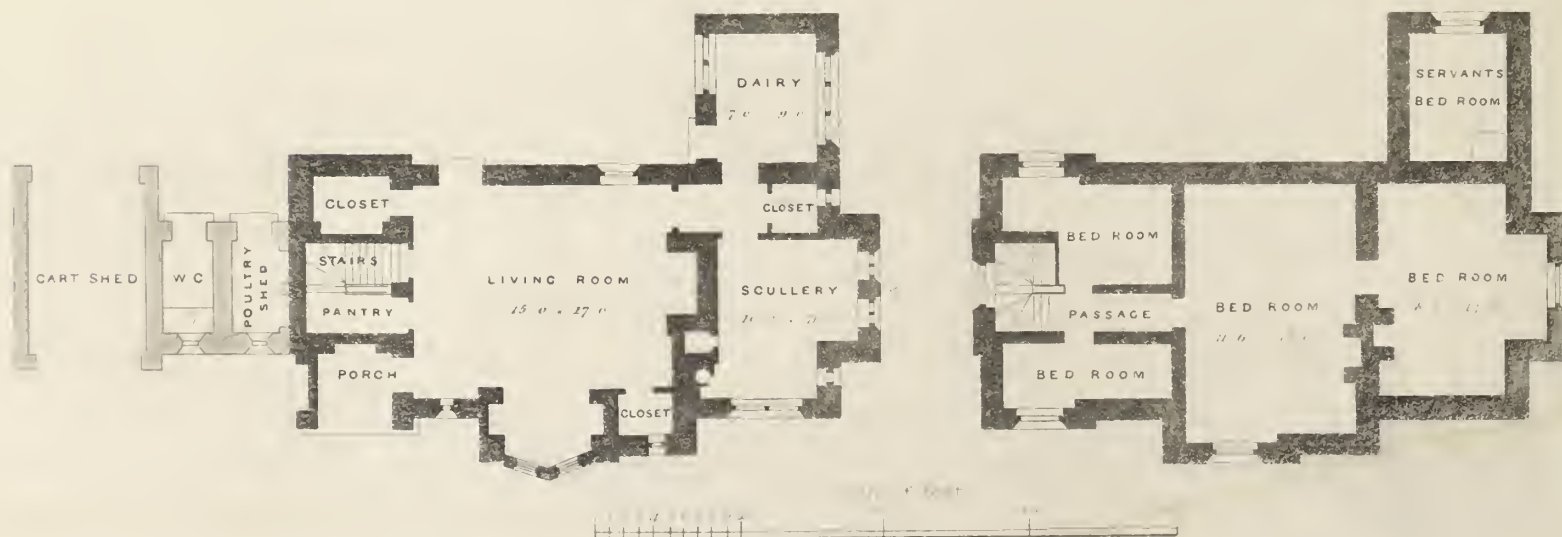
A COTTAGE INTENDED AS A SMALL FARM HOUSE



FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION

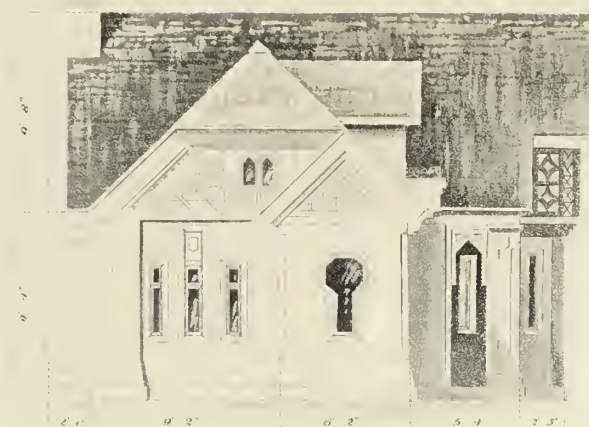


FLOOR PLAN

AN ORNAMENTAL PEASANT'S COTTAGE,
OR SMALL DAIRY FARM HOUSE.



PRINCIPAL FRONT TO COTTAGE.



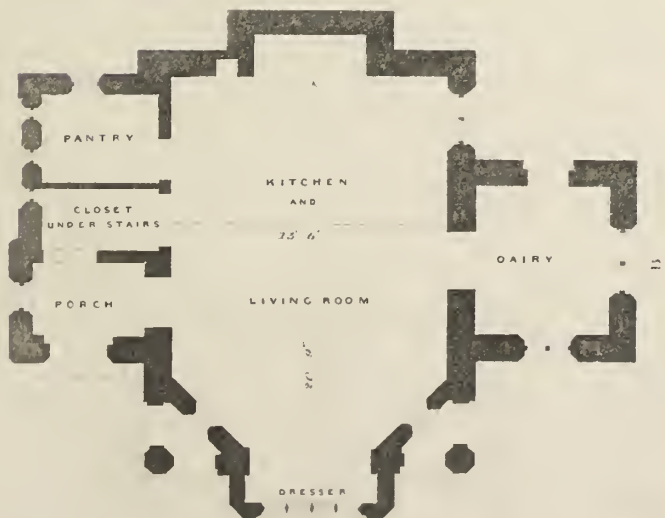
ELEVATION A SEE PLAN.



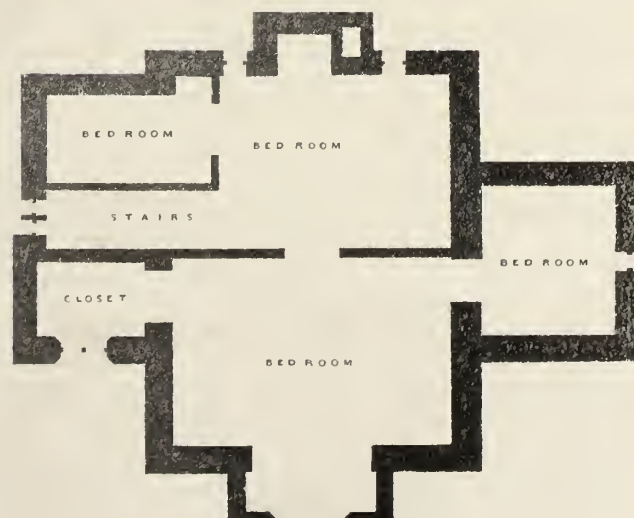
ELEVATION B SEE PLAN.



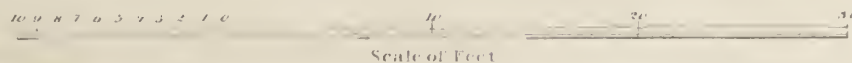
ELEVATION OF THE REAR



GROUND PLAN



CHAMBER PLAN

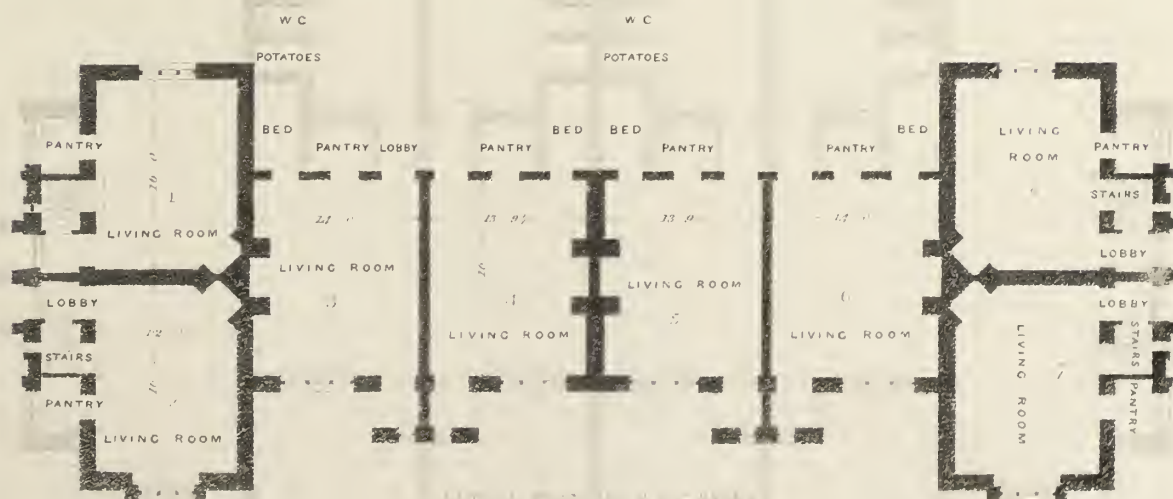




GEOMETRICAL VIEW OF THE EIGHT PEASANTS' COTTAGES

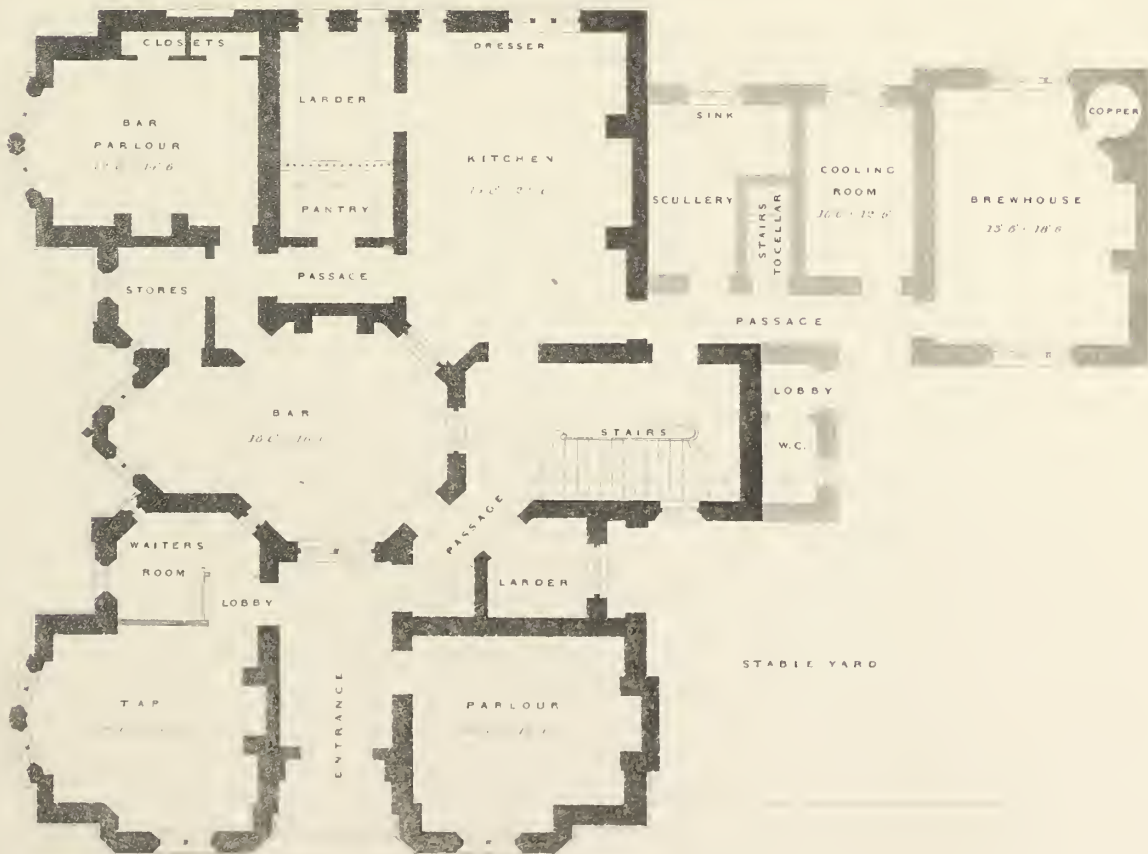


END ELEVATION OR
ENTRANCE FRONT TO 2 COTTAGES





CHAMBER FLOOR



GROUND PLAN

Scale in Feet





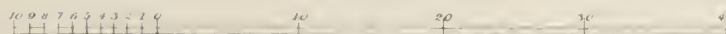
PRINCIPAL FRONT.

ELEVATIONS
OF
COUNTRY INN OR HOTEL.



GARDEN FRONT.

Scale of Feet



Special
Folio
91-B
26442
v. 1

THE GETTY CENTER
LIBRARY

